



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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31 January 1994

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Burundi

Constitutional Court Sacked for Refusing To Accept New Head

LD3001142194 Brussels Radio Vlaanderen
International in English 1330 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] On Saturday, the government of the Central African country of Burundi sacked all members of the Constitutional Court because they refused to accept the appointment of the new president, Cyprien Ntaryamira.

The announcement was made in Brussels by the Burundi Embassy.

Two weeks ago the Burundi parliament chose the Agriculture Minister, a Hutu, Ntaryamira to succeed President Ndadaye also from the Hutu people. He was killed in a failed coup d'etat three months ago.

The constitutional successor was also killed in the coup. Due to the unsettled state of the country it was impossible to hold general elections.

After the impasse the two Hutu judges of the Constitutional Court resigned. The other five, all Tutsis, have now been dismissed.

The embassy says that Ntaryamira's nomination as president can now be ratified.

Central African Republic

Government Launches Weapon Collection Exercise

AB2801151294 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT
28 Jan 94

[Text] Bangui, 28 Jan (AFP)—Central African Republic [CAR] authorities decided this week to ask "those in possession of military weapons" to hand them over to the security forces. This measure is aimed at "highway robbers," criminals who have existed in the country for years.

According to a government decision, "those in possession of hunting guns and military weapons are requested to deposit them at the Gendarmerie, police stations, customs offices, or with water resources and forestry officials within one month or face coercive measures, it was learned in Bangui today. The authorities, who did not explain the nature of the "coercive measures," also decided to "suspend the granting of arms and ammunition permits until further notice."

These measures concern "highway robbers" called "zaraguinas" in CAR, who terrorize rural dwellers in several regions of the country, notably the border area with Chad. Early this week, eight "highway robbers" were killed by the security forces in Bossangoa Region, 350 km north of Bangui. Another recent clash resulted in the death of seven of them in Vagaka Region, about

1,000 km east of the capital. Some time ago, the CAR Government gave itself three months to stop the activities of the zaraguinas, apparently without success.

Congo

Military Sources Confirm Troops Kill 3 at Makelekele

AB2901224794 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200
GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Violence took place in Brazzaville, Congo, where three men, armed with submachine guns or defensive grenades, were killed yesterday evening by government forces in the Makelekele quarter, south of Brazzaville. The three men, who were described as being close to the opposition, were killed while they were trying to avoid a military barricade and attack some areas of Makelekele under the control of the members of the presidential group. This was confirmed by a military source.

Prime Minister: Government Must Act if Peace Talks Fail

LD2801160494 Paris Radio France International in
French 1230 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] Today sees the celebration in Paris of the 50th anniversary of the appeal made in Brazzaville by General De Gaulle in 1944. This appeal signaled the beginning of the process of French decolonization in Africa. The ceremonies were to have been held in Brazzaville, but in the light of the current tension in the Congolese capital, they are being held in Avenue Kleber in Paris. Congo is represented on this occasion by its prime minister, Joachim Yhombi-Opango. Earlier today, he spoke to Assane Diop, who began by asking him what the Brazzaville appeal meant to him.

[Begin recording] [Yhombi-Opango] There is indeed a situation of insecurity in Brazzaville, or rather in one part of Brazzaville. Three areas out of seven are living in a climate of insecurity due to the fact that, at one point, some of our political colleagues decided to look for a political solution by arming their militia's. Congo, however, is not made up of 80,000 inhabitants, but of 2 million. The rest of the country goes on living and working as normal. Having said this, we are concerned by the situation in Brazzaville. We have done everything for dialogue to prevail. The point about dialogue is that it does not bring immediate solutions: one has to be patient; one has to enter into constructive dialogue, and wait for the results.

[Diop] Prime Minister, there have been several attempts at dialogue: Gabon has offered its mediation, which led to the Libreville accords in August. And yet every time, the violence has flared up again. Estimates give more than 200 killed since November in Brazzaville alone. For a population of 80,000, that is a lot.

[Yhombi-Opango] Let us examine the problem rationally. The mediation, even that offered by Gabon, was essentially a mediation on problems arising from the elections. In other words, ensuring that a second round of voting could go ahead, which did indeed happen. Today, those people who are holding weapons consider that the arbitration college—which was set up by the Libreville accords, should announce the results of the elections. You have heard some opposition leaders declaring that, once the results have been announced, the situation will return to normal in Brazzaville.

The fundamental problem, therefore, is the problem of power. People are fighting because—as President Pascal Lissouba has said—their stomachs are speaking.

[Diop] Is this to say that President Lissouba, who was in power before the elections, has not accepted his defeat?

[Yhombi-Opango] The simple reason I can give you is this: If he is armed, it is not because his life is in danger. I can tell you as prime minister that nobody is threatening either President Sassou-Nguesso or President Bernard Kolelas, who is a member of the National Assembly.

[Diop] Would you agree to hold talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Political conflicts in Africa are often very personal. People say that there is a grudge between you and President Sassou and vice-versa. Would you agree to hold open, rational talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in order to put an end to the violence?

[Yhombi-Opango] Hold talks yes, but talk about what?

[Diop] About peace.

[Yhombi-Opango] But everyone wants peace. I am prime minister today, because President Pascal Lissouba thought it would be useful to appoint me to that position as one of the leaders of the presidential group who contributed to the victory of the Presidential group in the elections. I am not prime minister because I took up arms at some time. What we are looking for in the search for peace is respect for the institutions that we have set up freely. Now, if we are to talk in the context of a normal return to peace, because there are differences between one or the other, then we can talk, but as responsible politicians.

[Diop] If problems were to persist, if dialogue did not lead to anything, don't you fear an Algerian-style situation; in other words, that there might be a third force, like the [Algerian] Higher State Council that was put into place after the cancellation of the 1992 elections? Would you not perhaps find yourselves back at square one, with the democratic process interrupted?

[Yhombi-Opango] We have not reached this point. I think that in our country there is a state and a government that have a duty to protect the security of the people. I would say that we are giving dialogue and mediation every possible chance, so that everyone

understands the necessity of taking part. There will come a time, however, when, as the authorities in charge of the government, we will have to take every responsibility for returning peace to the country. This is the price to pay in the building of our country. It is not a sign of weakness to have accepted—and the president of the Republic keeps insisting on this point—it is not a sign of weakness to seek dialogue. On the contrary. If we see that the efforts that we are making today do not have the expected results, then the government will take its responsibilities. [end recording]

That was the Congolese prime minister, Joachim Yhombi-Opango. He was interviewed by Assane Diop. The representatives in France of the Congolese opposition have issued a strong protest against the presence of Mr. Opango in Paris. In a communique issued today, the Congolese opposition stresses that the fact that the commemoration of the Brazzaville Appeal is taking place in Paris [rather than Brazzaville] should alert international public opinion to the current situation in Congo.

Presidential Group on National Union Government

AB3001140094 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Statement issued by the secretariat of the Presidential Group; place and date not given]

[Text] In his year-end address, the president of the Republic announced that he would take the political initiative, provided peace was restored in the country. The Presidential Group, which salutes this step by the president of the Republic, is surprised that Bernard Kolelas, his political family, and the international press interpret this initiative by the head of state as the expression of his wish to form a national union government with which the opposition would be associated.

Indeed, in his many statements, the head of the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] coalition has said that the Congolese political class is actively thinking about such a government, thus giving the impression that he has discussed the issue with the other political forces in the country, notably with the presidential group. The Presidential Group, which has the parliamentary majority, the statement continues, takes this opportunity to say that it has never discussed the formation of a national union government with anyone whatsoever.

To this end, it is proper to reaffirm the following: The Presidential Group is not opposed to the participation of all the sons of the Congo in the management of public property according to their competence, regardless of their political convictions. It is, however, opposed to a party government as was the case of [words indistinct] the formation of political combinations that will look like a one-party system. On the other hand, the Presidential Group is still open to all the sons and daughters

of the Congo, without exception, who want to contribute at all levels, including the governmental one, in the reconstruction of the country on the basis of the president's program.

Furthermore, as the end of the proceedings of the international arbitral college—charged by the terms of the Libreville accords to examine the electoral dispute—draws near, the Presidential Group would like to break the responsible silence that it has so far observed so as not to impede the delicate work of the college. Regarding this, the Presidential Group denounces the feverishness of the opposition and its external allies and the manipulation of the opposition, in which they pass muster by spreading alarming rumors about the imaginary results of the arbitral college. According to them, these results allegedly gave them the majority at the National Assembly. The statement continues that these habitual tactics by the opposition are well known. They are aimed at embarrassing the arbitral college and, above all, preparing public opinion toward accrediting a thesis of fraud in case the decisions of the arbitrators do not tally with their fantasies and wishful musings—in which the URD-PCT coalition excels. Finally, the opposition's attitude is aimed at justifying a new spate of violence, which they are currently preparing for.

The Presidential Group invites all its activists, well-wishers, and all the Congolese people to await in calm, serenity, and above all, in vigilance the decision of the seven international judges who have accepted the delicate task of helping our country to peacefully resolve the dispute that cropped up in the wake of the by-elections.

Rwanda

RPF Accuses Government of Importing Arms, Plotting War

EA2901114594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0415 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The killings, terrorism and other bad things that have been occurring on in our country, increasingly in Kigali, are set to cut short the peace that Rwandans were about to enjoy. Last Friday, the Rwandan Government brought a lot of arms and ammunition into the country. The UN Mission to Rwanda [UNAMIR] is said to have known this and is still waiting for an explanation—which is not forthcoming. [passage omitted].

Currently, there is also a plan being carried out against UNAMIR using radio RTLM [an FM radio station broadcasting in the Kigali area]. It is reported that these same messages are being repeated by Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise. Their plan is to use terrorism to make the work of UNAMIR difficult.

As we said before, the Rwandan Government is said to have brought in arms last Friday. UNAMIR learned about this and is still waiting for an explanation. The

Defense Ministry itself accepts the fact that it brought arms into the country, contrary to the peace agreements, and Rwandans cannot tolerate those who want jeopardize these agreements.

Meanwhile, the U.S. organization Human Rights Watch has recently expressed its concern and has asked the international community and all international organizations to stand up and stop anything that might bring about a resumption in hostilities between the armies of both parties. All this, as you have just heard, is because of provocations carried out by the Rwandan Government by bringing arms, ammunition, and other military equipment into the country, clearly bringing to light a plan to cause a war in the country. [passage omitted].

Residents Flee Kigali, Request UN Protection

EA2901113094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0415 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpts] At the UN Mission in Rwanda headquarters yesterday, there was a meeting between representatives of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, the UN special representative to Rwanda. [passage omitted]

We would like to inform you that there is tension caused by ethnic rivalries in Kigali. People have started fleeing. The gendarmerie and government troops are reportedly not useful in any way. Instead, citizens in Kigali are asking the UN troops to protect them as those of the government are not doing anything to protect them.

UNAMIR Commander Interviewed on Demonstrations, RPF

EA2801211394 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 27 Jan 94

[Interview with General Romeo Dallaire, UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) commander, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dallaire] [Words indistinct] attract the attention of UNAMIR and the gendarmerie on their concern about the security situation in the area, given that people have been wounded in the last few days [words indistinct] by hurled grenades.

So demonstrators stopped vehicles, from which they removed people. They injured people and damaged cars. What's more, they blocked the road.

[Unidentified correspondent] It has been reported that the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] left the premises of the National Development Council [CND] and shot at demonstrators. What do you have to say about this?

[Dallaire] This is absolutely untrue. An armed escort of the RPF that was accompanying an RPF leader came out

of the CND to attend a meeting. When they encountered the demonstrators, they shot in the air—only in the air—so that they could pass. This was done twice.

[Correspondent] But it has been said that there were wounded people among the demonstrators as a result of the shots fired by RPF elements.

[Dallaire] This is totally untrue.

[Correspondent] So you are saying that no one was wounded?

[Dallaire] There was no one wounded as a result of shots by the RPF or the gendarmerie. Those wounded were injured by the demonstrators because they were [word indistinct] from their vehicle to block the road.

[Correspondent] What caused the exchange of shots between the gendarmerie and RPF elements?

[Dallaire] This happened because the RPF was without a UNAMIR escort.

[Correspondent] People say that the RPF elements operated with the complicity of UNAMIR. What is the truth about this, General?

[Dallaire] Well, I would like them to provide proof [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] General, are you planning to ensure that such cases do not recur in the area?

[Dallaire] [Words indistinct] I hope I will convince the prefect of Kigali to [?support] the [?communique] [word indistinct] we presented on [?] January in which we

asked him to support the gendarmerie chief of staff and ourselves in halting demonstrations in the area surrounding the CND premises that accommodate the RPF. This is one thing. Second, we are [?carrying] a document of [word indistinct] to the RPF that reflects our dissatisfaction regarding the procedures that were [word indistinct] in the arms consignment area and that were not respected this morning. I must also add that we are taking measures to meet the local burgomaster and local people to explain to them the existing security procedures in the area lying between the gendarmerie and UNAMIR.

Zaire

World Bank To Close Kinshasa Office 1 Feb

AB3101104094 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT
31 Jan 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Jan (AFP)—The World Bank has decided to close its office in Kinshasa as of February 1, a spokesman said Monday [31 January], saying that Zaire had been declared "insolvent." The decision will mean the cancellation of all outstanding credit lines.

The official said the French West African country's debt with the bank now stood at 45 million dollars. Financing had initially been suspended last July, when an envelope of the order of 170 million dollars was still available. The World Bank is involved in financing various projects in Zaire, notably in the sector of infrastructure and water-purifying. The official said a liaison office would remain in Kinshasa under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme.

Djibouti

Opposition Leader, Aides Arrested for Incitement

AB3001121694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Four members of Djibouti's illegal opposition coalition, the United Front of the Opposition, FUOD, have been arrested. When multiparty politics was introduced in 1992, only three parties were registered as legal, but there are a number of underground parties. The arrests seem to be linked with an appeal by the four at a meeting in Addis Ababa for the rebel war against the Hassan Gouled government to be intensified. FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy], which is fighting the war, is a member of FUOD. With more details on the arrest, Christo Farar telexed this report from Djibouti:

The four men were arrested this morning under Article 108 of the Penal Code. The most prominent among them is the chairman of FUOD, Mohamed Ahmed Issa, nicknamed Cheikho. His arrested colleagues are Mahdi Ibrahim Goud, Kamil Ali Mohammad, and Galal Abdourahman Ahmed. The four had just returned from a meeting of the FUOD coalition in Addis Ababa on Wednesday [26 January], attended by all its members including the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy, FRUD, which is fighting a rebel war against the Hassan Gouled government. At the meeting, the men appealed for the continuation and intensification of the armed struggle throughout Djibouti territory in order to, as they put it, overthrow the dictatorship of Hassan Gouled. Delegates responded by signing a declaration threatening to oust the government.

According to a statement on Radio Djibouti, the FUOD chairman and his aides were arrested because their comments amounted to an incitement to the continuation of the war. According to a FUOD communique, lawyers and relatives of the detainees have been denied access to the men who are being held by the paramilitary forces of the Gendarmerie Nationale. It is expected they will be brought to the public prosecutor's office tomorrow. President Hassan Gouled Aptidon is currently on a private visit to France.

Attend First Court Appearance

AB3001204994 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT
30 Jan 94

[Text] Djibouti, Jan 30 (AFP)—Security was stepped up here Sunday [30 January] for the first court appearance of four opposition leaders accused of inciting an armed uprising. Police surrounded the court and held supporters of the outlawed United Front for Djibouti Opposition (FUOD) as the four party leaders were questioned by a judge.

The four, Mohamed Ahmed Issa, Galal Abdourahman, Kamil Ali Mohamed, and Mahdi Ibrahim Goud, were detained in custody ahead of a decision on their trial.

Legal proceedings were launched against the four after a petition calling for the armed fight in Djibouti to be stepped up was released during the second FUOD conference in Addis Ababa on January 23.

FRUD Launches Raids on Government Positions

AB2901071594 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The mainly Afar FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy] rebels in Djibouti might have taken a beating in last year's big government offensive, but it seems the fighting is not over. The rebels are pinned down in the northern Tadjoura area, where they claim to be giving the government a lot of problems by launching hit-and-run raids on a wide range of targets including military convoys, and there are reports of a sizable clash in the region on Wednesday [26 January] this week. Raggi Omar asked FRUD's Europe representative in Paris, Ismael Ahmed, what information he had about this week's fighting.

[Begin recording] [Ahmed] Yes, we have made lots of action in the Tadjoura and Obock area against governmental positions and against even convoys, and the FRUD fighters had success in all those actions.

[Omar] And how many convoys have you hit, and what kind of convoys were they?

[Ahmed] They were military convoys. We had a lot of them, approximately 16 or 17 in this month and a lot of positions of government.

[Omar] Is this fighting still going on?

[Ahmed] It is, yes. In some areas, it is still going on, but we are moving guerrillas, and we cannot say when and how we will wage future actions.

[Omar] So let me get this straight. Your military tactic is to effectively make large parts of northern Djibouti ungovernable by the Djiboutian forces that are there.

[Ahmed] No, our objective is to withdraw the Gouled government. We are convinced that the fundamental problem of Djibouti cannot get a solution other than a political solution, so we are doing everything in our possibility to withdraw that government.

[Omar] It sounds like—from what you are saying—FRUD has been pinned down in that northern Tadjoura area and that all you are able to do effectively is to launch these hit-and-run attacks and that there is not much more than you can do apart from that.

[Ahmed] No, because we have done other actions. We have liberated, you know, at the beginning of the armed

struggle, two-thirds of the territory, but we have faced a lot of logistical problems because we are not the state and we are not helped by another state. So now, we are doing—with our own means—the armed struggle, and we have adapted ourselves according to our means. [end recording]

Eritrea

President Asfawerki Returns From Visit to Uganda

EA2801211994 *Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1600 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Excerpt] After concluding a five-day official visit to Uganda, President Isayas Asfawerki arrived in Asmara this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Relations Established With Namibia

EA2801212394 *Asma: a Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1600 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Eritrea and Namibia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The agreement was signed today in Addis Ababa at the Namibian Embassy by the Namibian and Eritrean ambassadors to Ethiopia. [passage omitted]

Official Appointed to S. African Election Commission

EA2901152694 *Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 0400 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Dr. Amare Teclé, former commissioner of the Eritrean Referendum Commission, left for South Africa yesterday after being elected as a member of the South African Independent Electoral Commission. Dr. Amare Teclé has been selected by the South African Transitional Council as a member of the South African Independent Electoral Commission. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Public Asked for Evidence of Dergue Regime's Crimes

EA3001192794 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries* 1530 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] The General Prosecutor's Office has notified the public to provide evidence, written or otherwise, of crimes committed or related to alleged criminals of the former regime. The office said that it has been gathering individual and collective evidence in a bid to prove the guilt or innocence of alleged criminals of the Dergue.

Kenya

Aidid Returns to Nairobi; Consultations To Continue

AB3001204494 *Paris AFP in English* 1817 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Jan 30 (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid returned to the Kenyan capital Sunday [30 January] after a four-day visit to Uganda, during which he had talks with President Yoweri Museveni, officials said.

Aidid will stay in Nairobi for "a few more days" to continue consultations with other factions about the possible formation of an interim government in Somalia before the end of March, Aidid's spokesman Mohamed Hassan Awale said. [passage omitted]

He emphasized that the provisional administration would only be set up after a consensus had been reached with other factions. Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) faction will not impose a government in Somalia, he added. [passage omitted]

Aidid is expected to meet representatives from the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the Somalia National Democratic Union and the Somali National Front later this week before returning to Mogadishu. General Aidid has repeatedly called for UNOSOM's departure accusing the force of killing thousands of Somalis. [passage omitted]

Aidid travelled to Uganda from Nairobi on Thursday.

He arrived in Kenya late last month after the collapse of United Nations-sponsored peace negotiations in Addis Ababa.

Somalia

Three Reported Dead in 31 Jan Shooting Incident

AB3101094594 *Paris AFP in English* 0928 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Mogadishu, 31 Jan (AFP)—At least three Somalis were killed and seven hurt in southern Mogadishu early Monday [31 January] by gunfire which witnesses blamed on U.S. soldiers. An AFP correspondent saw the bodies of two women and one man on the road leading to the airport. One of the dead had his arm blown off. There was no immediate confirmation of the clash from either U.S. military or UN sources.

"He was sitting by the road. He wasn't doing anything," said a relative of another victim, who was shot in the head. A child, less than 10 years old, was hit in the throat while a man had his wrist blown up by a high-caliber bullet. Panic spread in the crowded streets shortly after the firing erupted, with passers-by screaming: "It's the Americans, It's the Americans."

Ali Mahdi, Deputy UN Envoy Discuss Peace Process

AB2901191994 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia, today received in his office [deputy UN special envoy to Somalia] Ambassador Lansana Kouyate, who paid him a working visit. The president and the ambassador discussed issues related to the general situation in the country and ways of bringing about peace throughout the country. They held extensive discussions on the use of currencies and how the UN Operation in Somalia could reconcile the expenses it covers to domestic currencies and do something about the effects of the dollar on economy of Somalia.

The meeting ended in a positive atmosphere and understanding was reached on all matters.

Uganda

Hundreds Protest Tax Increase in Iganga District

EA2901201194 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] In eastern Uganda, one person was killed when the police opened fire on protesters who were demonstrating in Iganga District against the rise of local taxes. A report from the area says hundreds of demonstrators tried to overrun a police station and a local authority office. They were apparently trying to seize the official whom they thought was responsible for the rise. More than 70 people were detained.

Two Killed; 77 Detained

EA3001145894 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Two people have been shot dead in Iganga by police who were trying to disperse hundreds of rioting taxpayers who attempted to demolish a police post in Iganga District.

The victims were shot as they tried to disarm the police, who were firing in the air to scare away the mob. According to the police commander in Iganga, over 800 stick-wielding and stone-throwing taxpayers converged on Nambale Police post to demolish it and get hold of the subcounty chief of Nambale, whom they thought had taken refuge there. They accused him the chief of overassessing them.

Meanwhile 77 rioters who were arrested from the subcounties of Nabitende, Nambale and (Namungabe) have appeared in the court, charged with inciting people against payment of tax. Twenty of them pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. Those who denied the charge were remanded.

Agitation against payment of the graduated tax started last Monday [24 January] in Nabitende Subcounty and later spread to Nambale, (Namungabe), and later to (Ivukwa) and Bulange in Busika County, also Bukoma in Luka County and (Namulemba) in Bugweri County.

Aidid Meets With Museveni on Reconciliation Efforts

EA3001201494 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] The chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], Mohamed Farah Aidid, met yesterday Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at the presidency in Kampala. Aidid briefed President Yoweri Museveni on the actual situation in Somalia. He also spoke on the reasons for the failure of the Addis Ababa meeting of Somali groups.

Similarly, Mohamed Farah Aidid briefed President Museveni on the meetings he had held with Somali groups in Nairobi in which President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and his government took an unforgettable [as heard] role in suggesting ways to end differences between the Somali groups. Aidid expressed deep gratitude to President Moi, who made it possible for him and the alliance to meet with the Somali groups and Somali nationals living in Kenya.

The chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] also thanked President Museveni for his efforts toward reconciling the Somali people so that they could rebuild their country.

Yoweri Museveni also spoke at the meeting and said there was a need for the Somali people to reconcile themselves, regain their dignity, and work toward forming a national government before international troops left the country. Museveni commended the chairman of the SNA for his efforts toward resolving the problem in Somalia. The chairman of the SNA and the USC also met with Somali nationals living in Uganda and briefed them on the situation in Somalia, particularly on the hardships inflicted on the Somali people by (?international) troops. He called on the Somali nationals he met in Kampala to unite and work toward cooperation and the revival of Somali brotherhood.

SNA Plans Interim Government

AB3001115094 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Kampala, Jan 30 (AFP)—The Somali faction headed by warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid said Sunday [30 January] it planned to set up an interim government in Somalia before the end of March, in a veiled ultimatum to the UN peacekeeping force there to leave.

Spokesman for Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) Mohamed Hassan Awale who accompanied the faction leader to Uganda said the United Nations peacekeeping

force in Somalia (UNOSOM) had outlived its usefulness in the war torn-country now that famine had ended.

"After the creation of an authority in (the capital) Mogadishu and our target is March, disarmament will start and if we need help we shall ask African leaders to provide a peacekeeping force," said Awale, Aidid advisor on international affairs.

Aidid left the Ugandan capital Sunday after a four-day visit during which he had talks with President Yoweri Museveni.

The warlord has repeatedly called for UN Operation Somalia's [UNOSOM] departure accusing the force of killing thousands of Somalis.

The United States has set March 31 as the deadline for the pullout of its troops from Somalia, but the UN plans to maintain an 16,000-strong international force in the country.

UNOSOM went to Somalia last year originally to keep the peace while aid workers distributed food to hundreds of thousands of starving people but the force was later locked in bloody clashes with SNA militiamen after the UN accused Aidid of ordering the killing of its soldiers and ordered his arrest.

Awale said Aidid had "fruitful discussions with President Museveni on the situation in Somalia and the progress towards peace amongst the fighting factions". The meeting took place on Saturday.

Aidid is going back to the Kenyan capital, Nairobi to continue peace negotiations with other Somalia factions, Awale said.

He is expected to meet representatives from the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the Somalia National Democratic Union and the Somali National Front, before returning to Mogadishu within the next couple of days, Awale said.

Aidid travelled to Uganda from Nairobi on Thursday. He had been in Kenya since UN-sponsored peace negotiations in Addis Ababa collapsed.

President Orders 2 Burundi Army Officers Deported

*AB2801215894 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT
28 Jan 94*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 28 (AFP)—Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni said on Friday [28 January] he had ordered the arrest and deportation of two Burundi Army officers implicated in the October coup attempt in the central African country. Museveni told a news conference that although Uganda did not have an extradition treaty with Burundi, the two soldiers will not be allowed to stay in Uganda. "I have instructed our people to arrest the officers and expel them from Uganda although we shall not take them back to Burundi," Museveni said.

Museveni did not name the soldiers, but last month Burundi was reported to have asked Uganda to extradite Major Lazaro Busokoza and Lieutenant Paul Kamana who fled to Uganda after the October 21 coup attempt.

President Melchior Ndadaye was killed when the army, dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe, tried to overthrow his popularly elected government.

Ndadaye was from the majority Hutu group and winner of the small highland nation's first multi-party presidential poll.

Meanwhile, Museveni and visiting Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki signed an agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Isayas is scheduled to leave Uganda later Friday after a five-day official tour.

Last Batch of Troops Leaves for Liberia

*EA2901:21094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1700 GMT 28 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] The exercise of ferrying NRA [National Resistance Army] troops on a peacekeeping mission to Liberia has ended with the last batch of 95 officers and men leaving Entebbe International Airport aboard a UN aircraft this morning.

Today's contingent, which included 10 military police personnel, brings the number of Ugandan peace keepers in Liberia to 767, based in Kakata, Buchananland, about 25 miles outside the city of Monrovia. [passage omitted].

Nelson Mandela Presents ANC's Election Manifesto

MB2901090794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0623
GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Monica Oosterbroek]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 29 SAPA—The hopes and aspirations of millions of poverty-stricken squatters across South Africa are set to soar with the announcement of the African National Congress's [ANC] election manifesto announced on Saturday. Launching the manifesto at Nasrec outside Soweto, ANC President Nelson Mandela said the future government billed increased jobs with higher incomes, housing with electricity and water, education and health care as priorities.

The theme of the ANC's election manifesto is "a better life for all". Apart from promising to uphold all the basic conditions experienced in an ideal democratic society, the ANC have an ambitious reconstruction and development programme. An ANC government hopes to be successful in stopping the violence, which will encourage foreign investment. Thus with expectations of a dynamic and growing economy, the ANC plans to address the high unemployment.

Their national public works programme alone promises training and jobs for about 2.5 million people over the next 10 years, building roads and much-needed facilities.

Education was also a top priority and the ANC plan to use the R[Rand]23 billion already set aside for education to give, among other education programmes, all youths 10 years of free and compulsory education and double the number of free text books.

The ANC promise to focus on the seven million squatters and homeless by tackling the housing crisis. They promise that within the next five years, an ANC government could build over one million new homes, provide running water and flush toilet to more than one million families and electrify 2.5 million rural and urban homes.

As for land reform, the ANC government will guarantee victims of forced removals restitution, to be carried out fairly through a land claims court. State land will be used to implement land reform. Health will become more affordable under an ANC government with cheaper treatment and medicines and free health care for children under five years old.

Overall, the ANC plans to increase public expenditure without raising taxes on ordinary people. The ANC will end vat on basic foods like flour, milk and sugar, reduce income taxes on those earning under R4,000 a month and end unfair taxation of women, married and single. But they will make sure every business pays its fair share.

By investing in jobs, housing and education, the ANC believe the economy will grow and bring in more revenue. They are also relying on beneficial international aid and loans. Plus, their objective is to carefully use

money available carefully without squandering funds to corruption and bureaucracy, as in the past.

All security forces will be reformed to reflect the national character and a new volunteer army will deal with the defence of the country without being involved in political matters.

Detention without trial will be done away with and the system of justice will be made more accessible, cheap and fair to everyone.

In foreign affairs, the ANC government will become a full member of the Organisation of African Unity, United Nations, non-aligned movement, the Commonwealth and other international bodies.

The question is: Can Mr Mandela fulfill these extravagant campaign promises? Criticism has already begun.

Vague on many vital question like taxation and land reform, it could give masses the impression they will be all be enjoying the living standards of the white middle class.

Critics say the manifesto was irresponsible and could create problems. Should the sad reality not meet their expectations, there are fears their disillusionment could turn to violence.

So far, Mr Mandela has been careful to avoid making wild promises. He has been reported as saying it could take "some years" for a government to respond fully to the need of black people after 300 years of white supremacy.

As the ANC stressed in their manifesto, only if everyone works together in an environment of peace and stability, can their plans succeed.

Further on Manifesto

MB2901115694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124
GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 29 SAPA—A future African National Congress [ANC] government would strive to reach national consensus on policy issues in a constituent assembly whatever the size of its majority, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Saturday. He was presenting the ANC's three-pillar election manifesto at Nasrec, south-west of Johannesburg, which promises good form of government, a better quality of life for South Africans and end to crime and violence.

The document is moderate in tone and bases the promises it makes on a growing economy. Mr Mandela conceded that implementation and financing of the programme would not be easy.

"Our objective is to use resources more efficiently and not to increase the tax burden. Large sums of money

already go to education, health and other areas. But the results are poor," Mr Mandela said.

The ANC would encourage an open and democratic society and would respect a bill of rights. Government corruption and dishonesty would not be tolerated.

Turning to the second pillar of the manifesto, Mr Mandela warned that South Africa's economy would no longer be run for the benefit of the white minority. The manifesto prioritises job creation and better incomes in a growing economy, marked by increased foreign investment, a public works programmes providing 2.5-million jobs over the next 10 years and more roads, schools, clinics and houses. Small business would be encouraged and rural poverty eliminated through development programmes.

Woman and those earning under R[Rand]4,000 a month are promised a better tax deal.

The manifesto says the security forces will be reformed to reflect the national gender and character of South Africa. "Criminal behaviour in these forces will not be tolerated. Those serving today will be encouraged to continue in line with the new culture," the manifesto said.

It promises that with the cooperation of communities, an ANC-government will ensure criminals are dealt with to the full extent of the law. "The ANC recognises the depth of our country's crisis. We are convinced that political will, an environment of peace and stability and a technically sound programme are a sure foundation for reconstruction and development.

"The ANC pledges to spare no effort to reach these ideals. We are ready to tackle the problems."

De Klerk: Manifesto Not Realistic

MB2901153394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Delmas, East Transvaal, Jan 29 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk says the African National Congress's [ANC] manifesto, as far as he understood it, would not create the dynamic economy required to meet all the extravagant promises it contained. Rounding up his eastern Transvaal tour on Saturday with a media conference, he said he had only been given a sketchy framework by telephone of the newly released manifesto.

"As I understand it, one idea is that the ANC promises vastly increased government spending and reduced taxes. This is evidence of a typical manifesto drawn up by people with no experience in government or don't care what they promise."

He said the manifesto simply could not be implemented. By removing tax for those earning under R[rand]4,000 a month and exempting a large range of products from

value added tax meant the tax burden would increase on those earning over R4,000 and companies, which would inhibit economic growth.

Although the NP [National Party] also stood for an ambitious programme to build houses and create jobs, this could only be done in an affordable way and required dynamic economic growth. The ANC proposal stifled any chances of economic growth, he said.

Mr De Klerk said he would study the manifesto further and he or his party would make further comments.

NP: Manifesto Spells Disaster

MB2901154294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 29 SAPA—The African National Congress's [ANC] election manifesto spelt disaster for South Africa and was a blueprint for a socialist state, the National Party [NP] said on Saturday. In a statement, NP Director of Information Marthinus van Schalkwyk said the ANC was totally unrealistic and made promises they would never fulfil. The massive state intervention proposed in, for instance, the field of housing was exactly the kind of thing that would destroy the economy and result in widespread unemployment and poverty, he said.

"The ANC has not learnt from the collapse of the socialist states in Africa and Eastern Europe," he said. Mr Van Schalkwyk warned that if the manifesto ever became policy, South Africans would pay much higher taxes.

ANC's Mandela Addresses Rally in Bophuthatswana

MB3001141094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 30 Jan 94

[By Monica Oosterbroek]

[Text] Rustenburg Jan 30 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] supporters in Bophuthatswana do not have to fear for their future because the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] was dealing with the problem. Answering questions from his audience at an ANC rally in Rustenburg on Sunday morning, Mr Mandela said the TEC knew ANC supporters in the homeland were being harassed and intimidated.

He said the TEC was addressing this problem and would take appropriate action, saying he realised Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope was persecuting the ANC. But he assured the crowd President Mangope would be powerless after the April 27 elections.

"He is fighting a losing battle. The TEC is now the authoritative power in Bophuthatswana, and we are not without teeth," Mandela said.

The crowd went ecstatic when they thought the ANC leader said President Mangoshe did not have long to "live". Realizing he had been misheard, Mr Mandela quickly clarified he had meant President Mangoshe did not have long to "lead" as president of the homeland.

Answering Bophuthatswana residents' fears of being harassed if found with a South African identity document, he pointed out voters could use their Bop [Bophuthatswana] ID documents.

Amplifying his leader, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing] chief Joe Modise said Bophuthatswana was completely dependent on the South Africa for its survival. However, if the situation did not improve, Mr Modise said they might have to move troops into the homeland the elections to allow political freedom.

Taking a dig at the National Party's campaigning tactics Mr Mandela said it would cost tax payers nearly R[and]500,000 if the NP had to pay people R10 each "for food and transport" to get a crowd. "If the national party offers you stew, potatoes and an orange to go to the rally, I say go. And then vote for the ANC," he said, smiling broadly.

He said the NP's electioneering tricks created hostility. Reacting to accusations from the NP that campaigners were being harassed by ANC supporters in the townships, Mr Mandela said ANC offices in five rightwing towns and the homes of two ANC officials had been bombed recently. The NP had not complained or taken any action to prevent more attacks, he said.

It was in the interest of all ANC supporters to allow the NP to campaign freely in the townships. "I appeal to you all. I don't want that party to say they lost the elections because they were not allowed to put their views across to everyone."

His American style of campaigning to meet the people and mingle with supporters nearly came to grief on Sunday. As crowds surged forward to shake Mr Mandela's hand at his car, a trapped reporter nearly had her legs crushed when the bodyguards in the car behind surged forward to close the gap.

She was forced to leap onto the bonnet of the car and spend a terrifying few moments while the bodyguards sped forward to try and get her off the car. Only cries from the crowd persuaded them to stop and allow her to be carried away.

A peace monitor was overheard commenting: "There is no proper control here today. The marshals are ineffective and this incident is a warning that someone could get seriously hurt soon if security measures are not beefed up".

A minute's silence was observed at the rally for former Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] president and mineworker, Elijah Barayi, who was buried in Carletonville on Sunday.

Police Arrest 2 ANC Members

MB3001140994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109
GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Mmabatho Jan 30 SAPA—Two African National Congress [ANC] National Executive Committee members, Popo Molefe and Thandi Modise were detained by Bophuthatswana Police as they were about to address rallies in Braklaagte, Leeufontein and Binokana villages in the homeland on Sunday, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. They also arrested SABC television news reporter, Mr Mothupi Sekhakhu who was with the ANC delegation.

A Bophuthatswana government spokesman said he was not yet able to comment on the incident.

Mandela Discusses Prospects for South Africa

BR3101151994 Rome L'UNITA in Italian
30 Jan 94 p 15

[Interview with African National Congress Chairman Nelson Mandela by Marcella Emiliani; place and date not given; "I Shall Prevent Civil War"—The Black Leader Appeals for Confidence in the New South Africa"; first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] "The toughest opposition to the transitional government currently comes from the Inkatha Freedom Party, which does not favor mediation." Nelson Mandela talks about the obstacles that the new South African democracy encounters in its path: the white extremists and the black ones. He promises to practice an "open-door policy" toward the international community, without "tyrannizing" investors. Pre-election opinion polls give the ANC 60 percent of the votes.

[Emiliani] Mr. Chairman, apartheid in South Africa is officially dead. The blacks have finally gained admission to the transitional government whose task is to organize the first free general election, to be held on 27 April. And yet the enemies of peace and democracy in the country seem to be multiplying. Who are the die-hards?

[Mandela] The toughest opposition to the transitional government currently comes from Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party and some of its fellow members of the Freedom Alliance. They sit at the negotiating table with us and do nothing but pursue an "all or nothing" tactic. Inkatha above all does not favor mediation, whereas the ANC—the African National Congress—has made mediation the rule so that as many sides as possible may be involved in the negotiations and the greatest number of political demands can be taken into account. Believe me, we are doing all we can to stop Inkatha and the other parties in the Freedom Alliance from walking out of the negotiations, now and again going far beyond the limits that we had set, just to keep the negotiations open.

[Emiliani] But the opposition in South Africa is now an armed opposition, and violence is spreading throughout

the country. Which do you consider the more dangerous: the extremism of the whites, the hard-liners who want a return to apartheid, or that of the more radical black groups?

[Mandela] The African National Congress has never refused to talk to the right-wing groups, Inkatha and the Afrikaner People's Front included. As far as we have been able to establish, some of the leaders of the Afrikaner People's Front are inclined to be reasonable and are perfectly aware how dangerous it is to threaten civil war at the drop of a hat. Our discussions with them have been fruitful, and we are understanding one another better. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same of our talks with Inkatha. At times we come out of the negotiations with Buthelezi's party with the distinct feeling that we have made not the slightest step forward in mutual understanding. Nevertheless, we shall continue talking with Inkatha in the hope of persuading them to take part in the negotiating process again, and above all in the election on 27 April.

[Emiliani] So what point have the transitional government's negotiations with the parties forming the Freedom Alliance reached?

[Mandela] As such, the transitional government, or rather the transitional executive council, is not negotiating with the Freedom Alliance. It is a structure conceived under the interim constitution to organize and monitor the election, an election that must be free and fair. The negotiations involve all the parties and organizations forming the transitional executive council, which have made some, albeit still inadequate, progress in the course of the negotiations. We are doing our best to speed things up, but there are limits beyond which we cannot go, issues on which we cannot compromise, such as the date of the election itself, which is set for 27 April.

[Emiliani] What is the ANC in particular doing in this connection?

[Mandela] The ANC's role in the negotiations is absolutely central. We are the guardians of the mediation process, and we are conducting it in the most all-inclusive manner, placing the interests of South Africa above any party interest.

[Emiliani] The more radical black groups, too, are raising difficulties and rejecting the negotiations. How are relations between the ANC and the Pan-African Congress at the moment?

[Mandela] We are both liberation movements. There are obviously differences between us, but we are working together as partners in the mediation process. We are pleased that the Pan-African Congress has decided to take part in the 27 April election.

[Emiliani] And what about relations between the ANC and AZAPO, the Azanian People's Organization?

[Mandela] Our relations with AZAPO, too, take account of the fact that we are both organizations working for the

liberation of the oppressed black people of South Africa. However, we are different organizations, and the ANC is exerting strong pressure on AZAPO to fight the election. However, the fact that it has decided to boycott it does not detract from its being an organization working for liberation.

[Emiliani] According to the latest opinion polls, the ANC could win over 60 percent of the votes on 27 April. What is your economic program, what are your priorities once you are in government?

[Mandela] The opinion polls and the meetings that we are holding all over South Africa so that people can inform the ANC of their needs all point to the most sensitive issues being unemployment, the housing shortage, lack of education, and inadequate healthcare provision. As a people's liberation movement, in other words a movement that sets out to meet the people's needs, these are also the ANC's priorities.

[Emiliani] How have the business world and the international economic community, reacted to the transitional government? Are they showing confidence in South Africa?

[Mandela] I hope with all my heart that they start to believe in South Africa again. Since the ANC's appeal to the United Nations to repeal sanctions, the response has been favorable, and the Johannesburg stock exchange has recently shown a considerable increase in the volume of trade. Some major international companies are still put off by the spread of violence, but I am confident that as soon as we manage to create a true democracy and take measures capable of putting an end to the violence, we shall be able to create the conditions required to attract further investment.

[Emiliani] What sort of policy does the ANC intend to pursue toward foreign companies?

[Mandela] An open-door policy that avoids "tyrannizing" investors. What I mean is that we believe foreign investments must not be penalized by over-restrictive currency regulations and that the best way to attract them to South Africa is to give companies a wider range of investment opportunities. We should also like to see investment directed increasingly toward our country's emerging black business class, which apartheid has kept on the sidelines for a long time.

[Emiliani] One last question, Mr. Chairman. In your heart of hearts, to whom have you dedicated your Nobel peace prize, apart from the South African people?

[Mandela] You are right in saying that the courageous, long-suffering South African people, deserves the Nobel peace prize. Apart from South Africa, I believe that the president of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, and the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, deserve it for the effort that they are making to bring peace to the Middle East.

Mandela: Afrikaners Can Vote for Homeland in Election

MB3001182994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1632 GMT 30 Jan 94

[By Monica Oosterbroek]

[Text] Stilfontein Jan 30 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela appealed to militant rightwingers to participate in the April election and vote for an Afrikaner homeland. At the second stop of his western Transvaal campaign trail, the ANC leader told a crowd at Stilfontein that his organisation had made the Afrikaner's an offer they would be foolish to refuse. Rightwingers could have their own separate election ballot to vote for a volkstaat [homeland]. But, the ultimate decision on the establishment of such a homeland would be made by the government voted into power.

Mr Mandela further warned rightwingers not to do anything to plunge the country into a conflict that would leave many, both black and white, dead. "We know how to fight too," Mr Mandela said.

From one packed stadium to the next, Mandela kept up a hectic schedule on Sunday. Despite being a poor community, residents at the next stop at Jouberton Township outside Klerksdorp went all out to welcome him. Here, his message of proper housing and services, education, health care and employment for the masses drew an enthusiastic response.

Mr Mandela said no matter how much money and effort the ANC poured into uplifting poverty-stricken communities by creating jobs and giving children a free education, the people themselves had to work hard and be dedicated to improving their lot. He said the ANC's national public works programme would not only give people jobs, but allow the community to be part of a labour-intensive project of building facilities like homes, clinics, hospitals and roads.

Mr Mandela warned, however, that changes would not be noticeable in the first few years after elections. "Do not expect to be driving a Mercedes the day after the elections. You must have patience. You might have to wait five years for results to show. But, we will immediately begin mobilising resources and implementing plans," he said.

Throughout the day, Mandela appealed to people to allow the National Party to campaign freely in the townships. "We want you to give all organisations a chance to canvass support in the townships. Let them come and show they have nothing to offer you. They will only expose themselves. We will not have to bury them after elections. They are burying themselves," he said.

Objects to Separate Ballot

MB3101113694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Potchefstroom Jan 31 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela said on Monday Afrikaners would not receive a separate election ballot, but his organisation would devise a means to gauge support for a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland].

On his campaign trail at the Boskop Agricultural Training Centre in Potchefstroom, Mr Mandela said his remarks on Sunday that Afrikaners could have a separate election ballot to vote for a volkstaat had not been accurate. "Afrikaners will not receive a separate ballot, but the ANC will devise a method through the election process where they will decide if the majority of Afrikaners want a volkstaat," he told the campaign rally.

On Sunday, Mr Mandela warned rightwingers not to do anything to plunge the country into a conflict. "We know how to fight too," he told a rally in Stilfontein.

Afrikaner Volksfront Attitudes Reportedly Hardening

MB2901100194 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 29 Jan 94 p 1

[Report by David Breier]

[Text] Cape Town—Attitudes have hardened in the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) [Afrikaner National Front] after a deal with the ANC [African National Congress] and Government had appeared imminent this week. The deal on a possible volkstaat [homeland] was scuppered after it was watered down by the ANC's national executive committee (NEC). Yet more "final" talks are due on Monday.

AVF sources said they had shown the draft agreement to their most militant elements, including Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche, Cape Conservative Party [CP] leader Jan Hoon and the [Orange] Free State CP executive, who all gave it their blessing. CP leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg also accepted it.

AVF moderates warned grimly late this week that the initiative was slipping from their hands as hardline elements threatened to make the running. One negotiator warned nervously: "There will be no elections if we don't take part."

It is understood that the AVF, the ANC and Government negotiators had earlier agreed on a draft amendment to the constitution reading:

"Provision shall be made in the constitution for the recognition of the right of self-determination of the peoples of South Africa. It shall be understood that the right to self-determination relates to the right of any of such peoples to determine their own destiny. Such right

may be exercised in such a manner which does or does not entail a territorial entity."

However, the ANC's NEC watered down this agreement, and replaced it with:

"Nothing in these constitutional principles shall be construed as precluding recognition by the Constitutional Assembly of the AVF's idea of self-determination."

The AVF regards this amendment as "ANC tomfoolery" couched in sneering tones.

The ANC's latest proposals also tended to increase central government power instead of greater provincial powers as demanded by the Freedom Alliance [FA]. The ANC still rejects two ballots for national and provincial elections as the FA demands.

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], an FA member, is due to decide at a conference this weekend on whether it will take part in the election. But IFP organiser Senzo Mfayela said the conference might take a decision which was conditional on the outcome of Monday's negotiations.

AVF Leader: Force Necessary To Take Afrikaner Homeland

MB2901102994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0953 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 29 SAPA—Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] leader General Constand Viljoen on Saturday said if the Afrikaner wanted a "volkstaat" [homeland] of his own before the April 27 election, he would have to take it by force, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Addressing a rightwing gathering in Pretoria, Gen Viljoen said such a decision, however, would have to be accompanied by the greatest degree of responsibility as it would have far-reaching implications for South Africa.

The assembly earlier adopted a resolution insisting on the Afrikaner's right to self-rule in his own territory and that all methods—including what was termed the "minimal use of violence"—should be pursued as a last resort to attain this ideal.

Further on Pretoria Meeting

MB2901160894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 29 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] should take cognisance of the angry mood of militant rightwingers who gathered in Pretoria demanding self-determination and a volkstaat [homeland], Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said on Saturday [29 January]. He was speaking at a news

conference after a meeting of the AVF's own Transitional Assembly during which the audience clearly displayed their impatience for the creation of a volkstaat.

The orderly proceedings momentarily broke down when the assembly rejected resolutions proposed by Afrikaner Volksfront General Constand Viljoen, apparently because they were not militant enough and did not provide for the instant creation of a volkstaat. A suggestion by Gen Viljoen that conservative Afrikaners participate in the April elections to prove the AVF's support was dismissed with derision by a large section of the audience.

In the confusion Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche, who was not on the speakers programme, took the stage and said the Afrikaner could not live without freedom and if necessary would acquire it with the necessary violence. "Tell our leaders, give us an election, let the nation vote 'yes,' but not at the ballot box for the ANC." The Afrikaner Volksfront was on the way to a new third, free Boer republic, Mr Terreblanche said.

Before the temporary breakdown in the programme, Gen Viljoen said the Afrikaner Volksfront could field tens of thousands of men at short notice if necessary, and also, eventually, hundreds of thousands if required. Politically, the Afrikaner was less powerful because it lacked numbers, but its salvation lay in its defensive capabilities, Gen Viljoen said. "Nothing but nothing can stop the Afrikaner from obtaining its freedom," he said.

Thousands of people packed the showground's hall where the assembly was held, while more gathered outside to follow the proceedings over loudspeakers.

Gen Viljoen said a constitutional threat was one of a number of dangers that faced the Afrikaner, and if the nation did not rise up to meet these challenges, it would lose its freedom without even knowing.

Candidates for the assembly sat in the front rows, their wives dressed and wearing hats as if for the annual opening of parliament.

It had become clear that the Kempton Park negotiations could not deliver the volkstaat by April 27, Gen Viljoen said. There was no simple solution to the complex problems of a volkstaat. "Today we'll have to decide: If we want a volkstaat before April 27 we would have to seize it violently..."

The crowd chanted "now, now".

Gen Viljoen continued: "I am thankful for that reaction because it shows you have resolution. The other option would be a strategic alternative to violence, and both involve risks." When he explained that a violent volkstaat cession would have serious economic and security implications, and would probably lead to total anarchy, the crowd changed its stance and shouted,

"no." Gen Viljoen added though that the violent option would be considered if the AVF was driven into such a position.

When he proposed that the Afrikaner volk [people] should vote for the AVF in April to prove its support among Afrikaners, the idea was raucously dismissed. Gen Viljoen said the possible borders of a volkstaat could also be determined in such a poll.

He proposed three resolutions:

- That the Afrikaner won't accept the loss of freedom, and that the Afrikaner should demand the right to self-determination in an own area, and that the borders of such a region be determined; as well as the possible creation of cantons elsewhere in South Africa.
- That the meeting authorises the Executive Council of AVF to realize Afrikaners' ideals by means of the most peaceful means possible.
- That all methods, including a poll to determine whether to use minimum violence, be employed in order to secure a volkstaat.

But when it came to voting, the crowd became restless and the stage was swamped by people who surged forward, some groping for the microphone.

Another resolution from the floor was adopted, namely that any attempt to prevent the Afrikaner from ruling itself be rejected, and that the AVF be mandated to establish a Transitional Assembly. This assembly should function until free elections in the volkstaat could be held. This resolution seemed to cool tempers and the gathering elected Mr Frank le Roux as chairman of the Transitional Council and Dr Hartzenberg as president.

Addressing a news conference, Dr Hartzenberg said he believed the angry mood of the crowd would have a "positive" influence on Monday's tri-lateral talks between the Freedom Alliance, the government and African National Congress. The government and the ANC did not believe the AVF when it said the mood among Afrikaners was angry and impatient. Now they could judge for themselves, he added. The "bottom line" of Afrikaners was self-determination in an own volkstaat.

Dr Hartzenberg said the AVF would reveal later if they were going to take part in the general elections, but "these people are only prepared to vote on their own ballot paper for a volkstaat council", he said. Addressing the assembly, Dr Hartzenberg said the Afrikaner Volksfront's Transitional Assembly would try to establish a volkstaat through peaceful means, but would keep the violence option open.

Dr Hartzenberg said the Afrikaner nation wanted to vote in its own white election and wanted to elect its own government in its own country. There was no power in South Africa capable of suppressing the Afrikaner, he said. He predicted the failure of South Africa's interim

constitution, claiming it represented only the interests of communists. Although the rightwing assembly would have no legal clout, its power lay in the authority the Afrikaner nation conferred on it.

Dr Hartzenberg said the assembly's task would be to mobilise the volk. One of its first tasks would be to establish citizens councils at local levels to obtain orders from the rightwing leadership and carry them out.

It would be irresponsible to pursue a volkstaat by violent means if it could be established through peaceful means, he said. "This nation has never been the aggressor and won't be now, but if our freedom is taken violently the Afrikaner volk would have the right to defend its freedom with all the means at its disposal."

If the Afrikaner was granted his freedom, he would become the best neighbour imaginable, but if his freedom was not granted, he would have to seize it by means of a "freedom programme", Dr Hartzenberg said. The AVF's executive council would also become the Transitional Assembly's executive council, he added.

Earlier in the day, a black journalist who wanted to cover the proceedings was escorted away by marshals. His colleagues charged that he had been jeered and called a "kaffir".

Conservatives Warn Afrikaner Patience Wearing Thin

MB2801191594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has warned that the constitutional negotiations between the government, the ANC [African National Congress], and the Freedom Alliance, are being threatened by serious obstacles and that the patience of the Afrikaner volk [people] has been exhausted. The CP negotiator, Mr. Fanie Jacobs, said the alliance would have nothing to do with the six-point proposal submitted by the ANC that placed new restrictions on exclusive powers for provinces.

Earlier, the deadline for negotiations was extended to Monday [31 January], and the date for the election was not promulgated today, as was originally planned. It's not known whether these developments will delay a decision by the Inkatha Freedom Party on its participation in the election. An announcement was to have been made after the party's conference at Ulundi this weekend. Similarly, it is not known whether right-wing Afrikaners will decide this weekend on their own transitional council.

IFP Central Committee Authorized To Decide on Election

MB3001201494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425 GMT 30 Jan 94

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Ulundi Jan 30 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will not contest South Africa's first all-race elections in April under the present interim constitution but will continue seeking negotiated alternatives to the constitutional deadlock. A special IFP general conference in Ulundi on Sunday rejected the 1993 interim constitution but resolved to "pursue every last opportunity to seek agreement in negotiations", and mandated Inkatha's Central Committee to take a final decision on the April poll.

IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the conference on Sunday he had spoken earlier to State President F W de Klerk who had assured him he would do all he could to arrive at an all inclusive constitutional settlement. Mr Buthelezi had told the president he did not want to "shut the door" and that negotiations should continue and "take their course".

He told a media conference later, however, that it would take "almost a miracle" for an acceptable agreement within the next few days, echoing the views of one of his top negotiators, Walter Felgate, who described the latest ANC [African National Congress] proposals to break the constitutional impasse as an "insult to our intelligence". The IFP would continue last-ditch negotiations with the African National Congress and the government on Monday and had only 10 days to make a final decision on elections after Mr De Klerk had proclaimed the election date—probably on Monday—explained Mr Buthelezi.

Party negotiators Dr Ben Ngubane and Mr Joe Matthews flew to Pretoria on Sunday morning to prepare for the talks.

The IFP conference stood fast on the Freedom Alliance proposals to have the constitution amended and instructed Inkatha's Central Committee to receive a final report from its negotiators for review. It would also review achievements in negotiations on the Zulu monarchy. It further resolved to seek common cause with the Pan Africanist Congress on objection to a single ballot and would try to bring in the Democratic Party and others opposed to this system of voting. The IFP leader made it clear that this was one of the major stumbling blocks to his party's participation in elections. The IFP's other main constitutional demands include greater regional autonomy and the right for provinces to draw up their own constitutions and for these to be constitutionally entrenched.

Earlier, IFP negotiator Walter Felgate warned the deadline for a settlement was midnight on Monday but said there was still time for the African National Congress and the government to "come to their senses". Mr Felgate was a strong force behind an election boycott, charging on Saturday that negotiations would not deliver for the IFP. He also branded government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer a "liar".

Leading the anti-election stance was IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi who on Saturday told a few thousand delegates the interim constitution was "specifically designed to promote ANC power and was an instrument for the IFP's destruction".

Mr Buthelezi told the media conference on Sunday that his party had more to lose than any other by boycotting elections but laughed at predictions that the IFP would be relegated to the political wilderness by adopting this stance. The IFP leader said his party would resort to "resistance" politics but this would be non-violent.

Mr Buthelezi on Saturday, said he would not subject his supporters to a constitution which was "totally wrong for South Africa", adding while he had never rejected the notion of reconciliation with the ANC, "this constitution as it now stands is an arena for a struggle to the finish".

"Within its provisions there is no scope for constitutional or political settlements," he said.

IFP Leader Buthelezi Rejects Election Participation

MB2901103394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917
GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Ulundi Jan 29 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has again rejected participation in South Africa's first all-race election under the current interim constitution and has warned of violent clashes between "the people" and a future African National Congress [ANC]-led government. In his opening address to a special general conference in Ulundi on Saturday, the IFP president said the current constitution should be opposed and called for "the courage to enter the politics of resistance".

"I say no to the present constitution and I say as this constitution stands, I do not see how we can enter elections." He said if the IFP capitulated and played the ANC/SA Communist Party political ball game, this would lead to future violent clashes between "the people" and an ANC government.

"This constitution as it now stands is an arena for struggle to the finish. Within its provisions, there is no scope for constitutional or political settlement." The IFP president said he was prepared to compete with any political leaders or party under a fair and just constitution.

He would not, however, subject IFP members to a constitution which was "totally wrong" for the country. He rejected arguments that kwaZulu and the IFP would come to nought if they did not contest elections. "I say there can be no governance of kwaZulu/Natal without the active acceptance and participation of the IFP."

"This is a region where we dominate. No foreign forces shall come into it to rule over us."

The Inkatha leader again rejected the Transitional Executive Council, saying he would neither recognise nor obey it.

On the future of the Zulu monarchy, Mr Buthelezi said his position had to be constitutional entrenched, and anything less, "I am just not prepared to accept".

Predicts Violence Under Current Plan

MB2901113594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035
GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Ulundi Jan 29 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is set to boycott South Africa's first all-race elections and enter "resistance" politics if delegates to a special conference in Ulundi stand by their leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi's rejection of the poll under the current interim constitution. The IFP president on Saturday [29 January] told several thousand delegates gathered to finalise the party's stance on the April poll that the present constitutional deal would lead to a future "violent clash between the people and an African National Congress [ANC] government".

"I do not see how we can enter elections under the provisions of the interim constitution. I say we must oppose the constitution itself, as a matter of principle."

His remarks came despite last-ditch attempts by the ANC to reach a constitutional settlement with the Freedom Alliance, although Mr Buthelezi did not refer to or outline the latest ANC proposals. The IFP president called on his supporters to have "the courage to enter the politics of resistance", saying there could be no governance of kwaZulu/Natal without the active acceptance and participation of the IFP. "This is a region where we dominate. No foreign forces shall come into it to rule over us."

While he was not calling for violence or declaring war, Mr Buthelezi went on to say: "No government has ever won the kind of war against opposition which an ANC/SA Communist Party government will have to wage against us if we resist the present interim constitution."

Violent clashes between "the people" and a future ANC government were inevitable if the IFP capitulated, and played the ANC/SACP's political "ball game".

Mr Buthelezi said he would not stand by as an "abortion of a constitution dictates the final annihilation of the Zulu kingdom". He said he had never rejected the notion of reconciliation between the ANC and IFP, but the current interim constitution was an arena for a "struggle to the finish" and contained no scope for constitutional or political settlements.

"I am prepared to compete with any political leader and any political party under a fair and just constitution. I will not, however, subject you to a constitution which is totally wrong for South Africa." The current constitution was specifically designed to promote ANC power and was an instrument for the IFP's destruction, he charged, in his 16-page address.

Mr Buthelezi also repeated his rejection of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC], saying he would neither recognise nor obey it.

On the Zulu monarchy, he said King Goodwill Zwelithini's future could only be secured by entrenched constitutional provisions and "anything less than that will be an unwarranted taking of risks and a gamble I am just not prepared to accept".

In closing, the IFP president told delegates to "search your hearts" to decide whether he was wrong and whether he "should submit myself and yourselves to the interim constitution, and put you at the mercy of the TEC and other transitional mechanisms".

"I want to stress that I will respect any consensus that comes out of this conference."

He also called for an end to "betraying" in the IFP Central Committee by members who had complained to the press that he was the "problem" in the party and that he was being led by Walter Felgate in rejecting the April poll. He was referring to recent remarks by senior IFP officials who have told the media they support the party's participation in elections and have criticised "hardliners" in the IFP for rejecting the poll.

While there is a strong pro-elections lobby in the party, particularly among newly recruited MPs, the mood at the opening of the conference appeared to be in line with Mr Buthelezi's rejection of the poll. Prominent IFP cleric Rev Siphosizwe Mzimela in opening remarks called for delegates to "stand fast" and reject a "socialist dictatorship".

Delegates also spontaneously applauded speakers who reinforced Mr Buthelezi's views and who rejected a future ANC government.

Mr Buthelezi's speech was followed by a closed door discussion of the pros and cons of contesting the April poll. A final IFP decision on the April poll is expected on Sunday afternoon.

Notes 'Minimum Demands' for Talks

MB3001201394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1815 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Interview with Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha Freedom Party president, in Ulundi by South African Broadcasting Corporation announcer Freek Robinson in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Can you just tell me what is the absolute minimum for you to settle tomorrow?

[Buthelezi] Well, the absolute minimum has been spelled out on the document that we presented to the ANC [African National Congress] and government on the 19 December, and that is concerning the provinces, concerning the powers of provinces, concerning the concurrents, concerning the fiscal powers, concerning the single

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and double ballot system. Those are, I think, the absolute minimum things that we would want to be put right.

[Robinson] We have been discussing those things in our studio tonight, but what is the most important for you, or are all of them as important and should a settlement be on all of those points together, tomorrow?

[Buthelezi] I think all those points are equally important, but I would say the single ballot and double ballot is a crucial thing. I would think that, in fact, it could really be the thing that will be decisive.

[Robinson.] Dr. Buthelezi—moving away from that—if you go ahead with your decision not to take part in the election, will you nevertheless take part in the sense that you will dissuade people to vote?

[Buthelezi] Well, I know that the ANC and the government, in their collusion, have set traps for people who take action, in fact, to dissuade people from voting so that minefield I suppose.... [changes thought] I hope that I will not be forced to walk that minefield, because it is a minefield, but I think that the determination of the members of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], as I saw it throughout the night last until the early hours of this morning, convince me that they are prepared to walk that minefield than sacrifice, you know, their principles for a massive (?portage).

[Robinson] Dr. Buthelezi, thank you very much for your participation tonight. Obviously we don't have the time now to have a long interview with you, but we'll try to create that opportunity as soon as possible. Thank you for your contribution.

[Buthelezi] Thank you, Mr. Robinson.

IFP's Felgate Urges Final Rejection of April Elections

MB2901162594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349
GMT 29 Jan 94

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Ulundi Jan 29 SAPA—Inkatha negotiator Walter Felgate has poured cold water on the latest African National Congress [ANC] proposals aimed at breaking the constitutional deadlock with the Freedom Alliance. Addressing several thousand delegates at the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] special general conference in Ulundi on Saturday [29 January], Mr Felgate said the latest proposals were "a total insult to our intelligence".

The proposals were tabled on Thursday and observers believed they may go some way to addressing the constitutional demands of the Freedom Alliance, which includes the IFP. They are due to come under discussion at extended bilateral talks in Pretoria on Monday.

But, Mr Felgate was emphatic: "Negotiations will deliver nothing to the IFP." He said while the latest ANC proposals went some way in addressing a few IFP

demands, they, however, "put us in a worse position than we were the previous week". He did not elaborate.

Ongoing negotiations with the government and ANC would not deliver, said Mr Felgate, adding that should the IFP contest elections, it would do so on an unfair footing. He came out strongly against elections under the interim constitution and urged delegates to take a final decision on the IFP's stance on the April poll at the conference.

Earlier, while voicing his rejection of the April elections, IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the conference could also decide to mandate the IFP Central Committee to take a final decision later. Mr Felgate, however, said it would be a "fateful error if the conference doesn't come to a conclusion simply because there will be more 'bullshit' talked in Pretoria on Monday".

The IFP's position on the April poll is expected to become clearer on Sunday after debate during a closed session on Saturday afternoon.

Says Majority Support Boycott

MB3001103694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854
GMT 30 Jan 94

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Ulundi Jan 30 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will not contest South Africa's first all-race election in April under the present interim constitution, IFP official Walter Felgate confirmed on Sunday [30 January]. An IFP special general conference in Ulundi at the weekend had, however, mandated IFP negotiators to continue trying to secure Inkatha's constitutional demands.

In an interview before closure of the conference on Sunday Mr Felgate said it was still "technically and politically possible for the government and the African National Congress to come to their senses". He was referring to IFP demands for greater regional autonomy, a double ballot system and other issues contained in a list of constitutional proposals put to the government and the ANC by the Freedom Alliance last month.

But Mr Felgate cautioned the deadline for constitutional agreement was on midnight on Monday. He said the IFP would adopt a "multi-strategy approach", should it be forced to remain outside South Africa's transitional process, he did not elaborate, however.

Mr Felgate said the majority of delegates to the special general conference in Ulundi had strongly supported rejection of the April poll under the current interim constitution, adding that those in favour of the poll were likely to rally behind the decision by the majority of the party.

Official resolutions are expected later on Sunday.

PAC Official Says Party Should Support Elections

MB3101101294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0806 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Umtata Jan 31 SAPA—The time has arrived for the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] to support the April 27 election, PAC Deputy President Johnson Mlambo said on Monday [31 January]. Mr Mlambo was speaking in Transkei, where he was trying to defuse dissatisfaction of some PAC leaders and members over the announcement of the suspension of the organisation's armed struggle. S. C [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news quoted Mr Mlambo as saying the PAC's policy until now had been that the bullet would not be abandoned before the ballot was secured. Three PAC members, including Publicity and Information Secretary Waters Toboti, remain suspended after voicing disagreement over the suspension of the armed struggle.

Kriel Reportedly NP Western Cape Premier Candidate

MB3001140894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 30 Jan 94

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 30 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel seems set to be the National Party's [NP] candidate for the premiership of the Western Cape region after bagging the biggest support percentage at the weekend. This will set up Mr Kriel for a head-on clash in the election campaign against African National Congress [ANC] Western Cape premiership nominee Dr Allan Boesak.

It is understood that Mr Kriel's main "rival" for the post, Cape administrator Cobus Meiring, fared less well than his supporters expected.

The party's head council will meet on Monday to integrate and finalise the candidate lists but as one senior delegate said, it would "look very strange" if Mr Kriel did not get the nomination after the substantial support he received. Cape NP delegates met at various centres in the province on Saturday to elect candidates for the national and provincial election lists.

Mr Kriel gained the most support from altogether 1,300 delegates from the rural and metropolitan areas—meeting in Worcester and Stellenbosch respectively. There has been much speculation over recent weeks about the party's top candidate for the region.

Several months ago Mr Kriel announced he would be standing for the Western Cape regional parliament and indicated he would aiming for the top post. Cape administrator Cobus Meiring had also indicated his willingness to stand for the post.

It is understood that MECs [member of Executive Council] Peter Marais and Mrs Martha Olickers and MPs

Gerald Morkel and Patrick McKenzie are also placed in the top 10 nominations for the provincial parliament. Cape NP leader Dr Dawie de Villiers is believed to have topped the list for national assembly candidates while finance spokesman Dr Francois Jacobsz, MEC Frik van Deventer, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff and National Education Minister Piet Marais also are among the top 10.

All NP candidates lists are expected to be released early this week before the party's federal congress which starts on Tuesday at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Democratic Party Announces Western Cape List

MB3001193894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1833 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Cape Town Jan 30 SAPA—The Democratic Party released its Western Cape provincial list for the National Assembly on Sunday. They are:

1. Ken Andrew
2. Jasper Walsh
3. Colin Douglas
4. Dene Smuts
5. reserved Southern Cape
6. Roger Hulley
7. David Currie
8. Johannes Fortuin
9. Andhor Mark
10. Jacobus Koopman
11. Joe Maart
12. Dennis Marinus
13. Alison April
14. reserved Southern Cape

Polls Rate Parties, Show ANC With Majority

MB3001133894 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Jan 94 p 14

[Text] With less than three months to go before the April elections, the question is no longer which party will win an outright majority. Successive surveys indicate that the ANC [African National Congress] will win a two-thirds majority of the vote without any serious threat from its main rival, the National Party (NP).

Four opinion surveys conducted in recent months show ANC support ranging from about 55 percent to more than 70 percent. More recent surveys suggest that the organisation's support might even surpass the 70 percent

mark. This is significantly up on the ANC's own estimates, when it said in March last year that it was assured of 53 percent of the vote.

More recently, the Institute for Multi-party Democracy (IMPD), in a survey done in association with the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and MarkData, estimated support for the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance at 70.3 percent. This includes ANC support in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Surveys conducted by Markinor in May 1992 also show that support for the ANC among black voters is unparalleled. The survey found that only three percent of all potential black voters rejected the ANC "completely and on principle". During the same survey, 70 percent of blacks said they would "definitely vote for it (the ANC) if there were an election". Almost a year later, the same level of support is being reflected in surveys such the one conducted by the HSRC for the IMPD.

A Markinor survey found that when the total number of people who indicated their preference for the ANC as a first and second choice were combined, the movement walked away with a 76 percent majority.

Surveys have consistently shown the National Party (NP) as having the next highest supporting. Four surveys conducted in the past year, estimated NP support at anything between 15.5 and 25 percent. Most recent figures put NP support at between 15.5 percent and 16.1 percent.

It remains a largely white-based party, with only five percent of metropolitan blacks supporting it. While it enjoys considerable support in percentage terms from among the Indian and coloured communities, this does not translate into much in terms of the number of votes, given the relatively small size of these population groups.

Despite the NP's poor showing among blacks, only six percent said they "rejected it completely and on principle". Its overall performance among blacks, however, appeared to be deteriorating, with support at around 10 percent according to results of a Markinor poll released in November last year. This was five percent less than 12 months before. Support among whites also seemed to be on the slide. The number of voters who saw the NP as their first choice dropped from 67 percent in May 1992 to only 43 percent a year later.

More unpopular than the NP among black voters is the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). According to the May 1992 Markinor survey, 71 percent of blacks said they rejected the organisation. This made it even more unpopular among blacks than the Conservative Party (CP). This lack of popularity has been reflected in almost every other survey conducted so far.

The results of a Markinor survey released in November last year showed that only three percent of metropolitan blacks supported the IFP. The HSRC survey put its

support slightly higher, at 3.3 percent, while one political analyst gave it between eight and 10 percent support—its highest ever.

Inkatha has consistently rejected the opinion poll results and has argued that surveys did not reflect the extent of its support in Natal, where it claims it enjoys considerable support. But a Markinor survey in May 1993, conducted among 163 black respondents in Durban, gave the IFP only 15 percent support, compared to the ANC's 50 percent. Interestingly, the IFP commands more support among whites in Durban than the ANC. While none of 100 whites polled supported ANC, 11 said they supported the IFP.

Support for the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] among metropolitan blacks remained static since November 1992. Of all potential South African voters, the PAC enjoys the support of only 2.4 percent, according to the HSRC/IMPD survey. Another recent survey, whose results were published earlier this month, suggests that the PAC could count on the support of only 1.5 percent.

The Democratic Party (DP) has put up an equally dismal showing in successive opinion polls. A SUNDAY TIMES/Markinor survey gave the DP less than three percent support. But the party has rejected the results and said it would aim to capture 15 percent of votes. Recent surveys suggest it is far from achieving what clearly seems like an ambitious target.

It is against the background of this ambitious target, and the ANC's strong showing, that the DP and the NP have committed themselves to denying the liberation movement a two-thirds majority. The DP has been at the forefront of the crusade to block the ANC from winning more than 66.6 percent of the vote, with the NP boarding the bandwagon recently.

While the ratings of political parties serve as an important indicator of trends ahead of the elections, popularity ratings of individual political leaders cannot be ignored. This is especially important given that ballot papers will be marked with images of political leaders rather than symbols.

While it is difficult to gauge popularity trends in the case of ANC president Nelson Mandela, given the fact that few surveys go back further than 1992, a more comprehensive picture can easily be assembled of NP leaders. A survey to gauge opinion on how the state president was running the country found that in 1978 only 22 percent of all blacks believed that the NP leaders was running the country "very well or fairly well." However, 95 percent of all whites surveyed at the time found that the NP president was doing a good job of running the country. This support declined steadily during the next four years, dipping to 78 percent among whites in 1982. Black respondents' opinion of the president improved during this same period. Whereas only 22 percent of black respondents felt that the head of state was doing a reasonable job of administering the country's affairs in 1978, the figure increased to 31 percent four years later.

Support for the National Party president took a dip in 1989 following the resignation of P.W. Botha and the ascendancy in the party leadership of F.W. de Klerk. While De Klerk might have cost his party some white support because of reformist noises he made after his election as leader of the party in 1989, he gained a considerable favour among black respondents.

Markinor figures show that De Klerk's approval ratings soared among blacks from a low of 22 percent in 1978 to 88 percent in May 1990 compared to 70 percent among whites. This was the year in which he unbanned the ANC.

However, by November 1992, the picture had changed markedly with De Klerk being regarded as doing a good job by only 47 percent of all blacks surveyed compared to 69 percent of whites. In a matter of 12 months to May last year, the number of metropolitan blacks who felt that De Klerk was running the country fairly well dropped from 76 percent to 35 percent. This almost certainly has a direct bearing on the level of violence, which since 1990 has claimed thousands of lives in Reef townships.

Much of his support among whites came from English-speaking respondents. Markinor figures show that in November 1992, 75 percent of English-speaking whites felt De Klerk was running the country very well or at least fairly well compared to 64 percent Afrikaans speaking whites. Marginal improvements in his approval ratings were recorded in May 1993, with 76 percent of English-speaking respondents approving of De Klerk compared to 66 percent of Afrikaners.

Mandela, by comparison, was favoured as a leader by 78 percent of metropolitan blacks, while only seven percent of whites said they would vote for him. In fact, Mandela increased his support among metropolitan blacks by five percent since November 1992.

Joe Slovo, chairperson of the SACP, showed the biggest gain, moving up from 13 to 27 percent among metropolitan blacks. This will certainly translate into significant voting support for the ANC, given the fact that Slovo features high up on the ANC's list of candidates for the National Assembly elections.

Venda Leader on New Role as Peacekeeping Force Leader

*MB2801081894 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 27 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The leader of the Venda, South African homeland, has a new job. Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana is to become commander of the new South African National Peacekeeping Force. He was apparently a compromise candidate, and it could be a thankless job, with so many valuables to contend with in a South Africa in the midst

of change. On the line to Venda, Jeremy Skeet asked Brigadier Ramushwana whether he was surprised to get the job.

[Begin recording] [Ramushwana] Oh yes, I was really surprised. That came from the blue really, I couldn't believe it.

[Skeet] How do you see your role in this position?

[Ramushwana] Well, I believe my role will be to, you know, create peace, to bring about peace within the South African region, and also to try, you know, to bridge differences that are there between political parties, followers, and so forth, and then also encourage the people to respect one another and to accept one another, as well as maintaining peace amongst themselves.

[Skeet] Do you think you are the right man for this? You did lead a bloodless coup to take control of Venda. Do you think you are the right man for this?

[Ramushwana] Well, maybe the people thought I was the right guy. For myself, I would say maybe I am. From the records, yes, in as far as this region is concerned, specially Venda as such, I took over in 1990, and I tried everything I could to bring the people together, to bring the warring factions together, and I also tried to do away with violence. Eventually, I succeeded. We are the most peaceful group of people within southern Africa today.

[Skeet] Now, one of the conditions when you become leader of this national peacekeeping force is that you have to give up your present job, which is ruler of Venda. Are you prepared to do this?

[Ramushwana] Oh yes, I am prepared to do this. Today I have been discussing with my Military Council regarding this issue, and we are almost about to finalize everything. I could step down by the end of the month, but I will still remain the chief of Venda Defense Force. We will be seconded to the South African Transitional Executive Council.

[Skeet] And will you transfer power to someone else, or will you just dissolve Venda?

[Ramushwana] No, no, no. What I will do is, seeing that the period is so short from now to the elections, I think it will be appropriate for me if I had to ask someone to take over from me and then continue up to after the elections.

[Skeet] Now, you are also on the ANC [African National Congress] list of potential candidates for the elections. Now, you taking this position means you will have to give up any political ambitions you have.

[Ramushwana] Yes, I have already, you know, resigned or, shall I say, asked them to remove my name from the list in order to be able to do my job properly.

[Skeet] So, after the elections, do you see your role within the new South African Defense Force?

[Ramushwana] Oh yes, the National Peacekeeping Force will obviously be part and parcel of the new South African Defense Force.

SADF Warns of 'Large-Scale Violence,' Coup Attempt

MB3001144194 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 Jan 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Piet Muller and De Wet Potgieter]

[Text] The General Staff of the South African Defense Force [SADF] this week warned State President F. W. de Klerk that the security situation in the country is extremely dangerous, and that right-wing groups in particular could launch large-scale violence or even an attempted coup at any moment.

They warned that if this happened, a considerable number of defense force officers and servicemen would possibly not remain loyal to the government, but would actively support the dissidents instead. Security sources indicated to RAPPORT a figure of "60 percent or even higher."

Regarding the loyalty of the SADF should they be called on to take action against the right wing, reference was made to General Constand Viljoen, who this week was quoted as saying on a radio program: "A government would have a tough time scraping together enough SADF members to take action against right-wingers."

The government apparently views the general staff's information in a serious light, and the details are being carefully studied. Defense force observers say the general staff would not confront the government with an "own agenda." They are simply presenting the state president with a factual report on the situation in the country. There is no talk of a widening gap between the general staff and the government, but the government realizes that when a warning comes from this quarter, it must be taken seriously.

RAPPORT was told that the warning could indicate possible crises before the election at the end of April. Experts believe that it could not have been easy for the general staff to inform the government of their observations, in view of the suspicion surrounding the defense force following the Goldstone Commission's raid on a section of military intelligence. They would also have wanted to ensure that they conveyed their information in good time.

A minister remarked to RAPPORT that "this information is so shocking one can hardly believe it." But he added that he personally had believed for some months that "something like this is possible." Another minister says bluntly: "I do not believe the information."

The warning by the general staff tallies with the exclusive information RAPPORT published last week: that fully equipped and trained right-wing groups are ready to

resort to military protest. When RAPPORT asked whether it is true that officers on whose loyalty the government cannot count might be detained before the election—a possibility which is not mentioned in the submission by the general staff—no one could give a firm answer.

The fears of internment were raised this week in right-wing circles as well as in the security community. Right-wingers say it is odd that several police investigations are under way against suspected far-right activists, yet no arrests are taking place. They believe that the police will launch large-scale strikes against suspects at an opportune moment—on the strength of piles of dossiers—to prevent a possible take-over by violent means.

Security sources also fear that action will be taken against dissident serving members of the defense force and retired SADF members who over the years were involved in underground intelligence structures against the African National Congress, such as the Civil Cooperation Bureau, the Division of Covert Intelligence, Military Intelligence, Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] and the Askaris [former ANC guerrillas] of Vlakplaas. Last week RAPPORT reported that underground right-wing military plans have found support within the security community. On the day the report appeared two helicopters, a Dakota aircraft, and even troops were sent to Beestekraal near Brits to search for the weapons caches referred to by RAPPORT.

On Monday morning three trucks with black troops arrived in the area from Pretoria to help in the search. This caused great tension among right-wing farmers. It was confirmed to RAPPORT that after an exchange of harsh words between farmers' leaders and the defense force, it was agreed that black troops would not be deployed in the area again.

Meanwhile RAPPORT's report of last Sunday has sent shock waves through far-right underground planning structures. A "tongue lashing" over the leak was delivered "from the top." It also appears that several police generals in Pretoria were caught unawares by the report. Urgent meetings were called in the capital on Sunday night, and members of the Criminal Information Service—the old security branch—were summoned from Brits area to report on the situation.

It has also been reliably learned that the planned take-over of police stations by the far-right is causing deep concern to the South African Police General Staff. The report was high on the agenda the whole week at police headquarters, Wachthuis. Further investigation by RAPPORT indicated that only about two commando units in the western Transvaal are not controlled by right-wing structures. The far-right has also gained effective control over the commandos and their arsenals in almost the whole of rural Orange Free State, northern Natal, far northern, northern, and southern Transvaal. Everywhere

so-called area protection units have affiliated with the commandos and will therefore be eligible to receive defense force weapons.

White Wolf Barend Strydom's wife Karin, his mother-in-law Trudy, and his father-in-law have apparently all been issued with semi-automatic weapons. They live near Hartbeespoort Dam in the Brits area. A very nervous source, rifle in hand, told RAPPORT:

—There are four experts in the Brits area trained in the preparation of cyanide bullets. "These people also have pipes [probably anti-tank equipment] with which to take out tanks and armored vehicles."

—A raid had been planned for last Sunday on the police base at Rosslyn outside Pretoria to get hold of more weapons. The target was described in detail to RAPPORT. An expert at opening door and safe locks, and whose name and address have been given to RAPPORT, has allegedly been involved in several incidents to date where he had to open locks to enable members of the underground structures to steal weapons and equipment.

—The recent spate of bomb attacks on power and railway lines without the loss of life must be seen as part of an armed propaganda campaign which serves as a prelude to what lies ahead.

The fact that no trains loaded with black commuters have so far been blown up is ascribed to the fact that the far-right saboteurs do not wish to cause any harm to Zulus who might be on the trains.

TEC Subcouncil on Law and Order Established
MB2901060894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2104 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Transitional Executive Council Subcouncil on Law and Order Media Release issued 28 January on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] Security and stability (established under the Transitional Executive Council Act, No 151 of 1993)

1. Members of the subcouncil are:

Lt. Col. P. N. Bohlole (United Peoples Front),
Adv Peter Gastrow (chairman) (Democratic Party),
Mr M.S. Gininda (Inyandza National Movement),
Lt. Gen. L. Malan (SA Government),
Mr Sydney Mufamadi (African National Congress),
Adv Gert Myburgh (National Party),
Mr Krish Naidoo (NIC/TIC) [Natal Indian Congress/
Transvaal Indian Congress]
Maj. Gen. P.J. Nembambula (Venda Government)

2. Objects of the subcouncil:

See the copy of Sections 3 and 15 of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] act annexed hereto. (not attached) The subcouncil has, inter alia, dealt with the following matters:

3. The establishment of a National Police Inspectorate:

The subcouncil has agreed on the details of a National Police Inspectorate which is to be established in terms of Section 15(1)(a) and (b) of the TEC Inspectorate, which is to consist of a national component (five civilians, four SAP [South African Police] officers and four officers from other police forces) and nine regional inspectorates, one each for the nine regions demarcated in the interim constitution, which will each consist of one civilian, one SAP officer, one officer from any other police force operating in that region. A civilian is to be appointed director of the inspectorate.

The task of the Inspectorate is to assist the subcouncil to monitor police activities relating to the elections and the maintenance of a free political climate and to ensure that its decisions are properly acted on by the different police agencies in the RSA, self-governing states and TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries. The inspectorate will also monitor the deployment and control of police resources in relation to the policing of "political" violence and election activities.

It is proposed that the Inspectorate, which will be accountable to the subcouncil, will be established once all the parties represented in the TEC have had an opportunity to submit nominations for the civilian posts and once the various police forces have nominated police officers for the various positions.

4. The establishment of a national independent complaints mechanism:

The subcouncil has reached agreement on a new independent complaints mechanism envisaged in Section 15(1)(c) of the act. A credible and effective complaints mechanism is essential to the improvement of police-community relations in South Africa. This mechanism will come into being once ratified by the TEC, and the subcouncil proposes that it resorts under the Goldstone Commission. It will receive and investigate all complaints lodged by members of the public about alleged misconduct by members of the different police agencies. In order to ensure that there is one effective complaints mechanism during the period in which the TEC operates, it is proposed that:

(a) The Goldstone Commission also be tasked with the investigation referred to in Clause 3.2.4.1 of the National Peace Accord;

(b) The police reporting officers appointed in terms of the National Peace Accord should be assigned to the Goldstone Commission to staff this mechanism;

(c) Experienced investigators from the "complaints investigation units" or equivalent units of all policing agencies should be seconded to the mechanism, ie the Goldstone Commission, in order to assist with investigations;

(d) The TEC request the minister of justice not to proceed with the implementation of the provisions of the

security officers Board of Enquiry Act of 1993 until this act is discussed by the subcouncil and the TEC and duly amended. This act also aims at establishing a complaints mechanism but reservations have been expressed about some of its provisions.

It is envisaged that the Goldstone Commission will appoint a suitable civilian as director of the independent complaints mechanism and that the commission will be at liberty to appoint local and foreign police or civilian experts to assist with the investigations. The complaints mechanism will be empowered to investigate complaints about police conduct relating to, inter alia, election related issues, serious and minor criminal offenses, contraventions of the National Peace Accord code of conduct, misconduct and infringements of regulations issued by the subcouncil or the TEC.

5. The establishment of a committee of experts:

In terms of Section 15(1)(e) of the TEC Act, the subcouncil has the power to establish a committee of experts to evaluate or monitor any aspect of policing relevant to the objectives of the TEC. The subcouncil has decided that the police board, established in terms of the National Peace Accord, provides an established and credible capacity for expert advice. For a number of practical and cost related reasons the subcouncil has decided not to establish a "standing committee" but to rather draw on the expertise of police board members and others and appoint them to a short-term committee of experts to investigate a particular issue as and when the need arises. Proposals in this regard are to be forwarded to the TEC for ratification.

[Text] 6. Rules and code of conduct for the police:

In terms of Section 15(1)(j) of the TEC Act the subcouncil is empowered to issue a new or amended code of conduct which shall be applicable to all members of all policing agencies. The subcouncil is further empowered under Section 15(7)(a) of the TEC Act to issue rules aimed at ensuring uniformity of conduct of members of all police agencies. The subcouncil took into account that the existing standing rules and orders of all the police agencies are virtually identical and has agreed on some additional rules which complement the existing ones. These rules focus mainly on promoting good police-community relations, on ensuring impartial and apolitical policing during the election and on the need for the police to ensure that no intimidation takes place.

The subcouncil agreed that the security forces code of conduct, contained in Chapter 4 of the National Peace Accord, should also remain the code governing the conduct of members of all police agencies. It is further provided that police officials shall accept the certified results of the election.

The rules and code of conduct for the police will be forwarded to the TEC for ratification before being implemented.

7. The co-ordinated control and command of different police agencies

In terms of Section 15(7)(a) of the TEC Act the subcouncil has, in co-operation with most other police agencies in the self-governing states and TVBC countries, agreed on the establishment of a "Transitional Policing Committee" which will ensure that co-ordination and uniformity exists amongst all policing agencies in the execution of their duties for the purpose of the TEC Act. A senior police officer from each of the policing agencies will serve on this committee which will meet once a week and report to the subcouncil. The Transitional Policing Committee will also have the task of formulating joint strategies to prevent intimidation, to ensure impartial policing of public political activities and to generally deal with the policing of the run-up to, and the election itself.

The proposals with regard to the above committee will be forwarded to the TEC for ratification before implementation.

8. The position of the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu:

(a) Ciskei Police: The Ciskei has been co-operative and has responded to requests by the subcouncil to submit information and suggestions. It has been agreed that representatives from the Ciskei Police will form part of the substructures of the subcouncil once they formally become members of the TEC as required by the TEC act.

(b) KwaZulu Police: Despite requests the KwaZulu Police has not submitted any names of police officers to serve on the various sub-structures of the subcouncil. Requests for information, co-operation or proposals have met with the response that legal advice is being sought or that the relevant officer is not available and that a reply will be sent as soon as possible. There has therefore been no co-operation from the KwaZulu Police and the matter has been referred to the TEC for its attention. The subcouncil regards it as essential for the KwaZulu Police to co-operate in the same manner as other police agencies are doing in order to ensure effective and accountable policing to take place in the Natal/KwaZulu region during the election period.

(c) Bophuthatswana Police: There has been no response from the Bophuthatswana Police to requests from the subcouncil to supply information or to participate in its activities. The subcouncil is keen to involve the Bophuthatswana Police in all its structures and activities as it would assist in promoting free political activity in that country. The legal situation appears to be that, in terms of South African law, Bophuthatswana is an independent state and South African law does not apply in that state unless Bophuthatswana law so provides. The TEC Act does create the possibility of the TEC having jurisdiction in Bophuthatswana provided that the latter becomes a participant of the TEC. As this has not happened the TEC has no jurisdiction over Bophuthatswana.

9. Instability in northern Natal:

At the request of the TEC the subcouncil submitted a memorandum to the management committee of the TEC about the security situation in northern Natal. The subcouncil recommended inter alia that the SAP be urged to review the situation with a view to increasing the number of static reporting points in northern Natal in order to make their presence in the area more accessible to the community and that the SAP be urged to continue to liaise with the SADF [South African Defense Force] in order that the SADF provide manpower and logistical support as the situation warrants.

The subcouncil receives a weekly report from the SAP about the state of political violence in northern Natal.

10. Instability in Katilehong:

The violence in Katilehong, including statements emanating from Self Defence Units in the area, was raised in the subcouncil. At the initiative of the management committee of the TEC and others the whole matter of political violence and instability on the East Rand is being comprehensively addressed by a task group at national level and the subcouncil will await their recommendations before addressing the matter further.

11. Position of Captain Craig Kotze:

The subcouncil made representations to the minister of law and order about the undesirable situation of a police office acting as spokesperson for the political head of the SAP and thereby becoming involved in political controversy which affects the police force as a whole. The minister informed the subcouncil that Captain Kotze terminated his services in the SAP on 5 January 1994 and that since 6 January he has been employed as a consultant by the Ministry of Law and Order with the task of acting as spokesperson for the Ministry of Law and Order.

12. Violence and transport problems in the Western Cape:

The subcouncil discussed a request by the transport forum of the Western Cape regional peace committee to intervene in the transport dispute and the resultant violence in Kayalithsa, Gugulethu and Nyanga by securing protection by security forces for buses and their passengers. The subcouncil decided to acquaint itself with the issues first hand and to send a delegation from the subcouncil together with two civilian members of the police board to Cape Town in order to meet with the relevant role players in the area. A meeting will take place on Thursday 3 February.

[signed] Peter Gastrow, chairman

[dated] 28 January 1994

South African Press Review for 30 Jan
MB3001110194

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

More of the Same—"The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] is giving South Africans an unpleasant foretaste of what to expect from a government of national unity if it is dominated politically by the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party, and administratively by the existing civil service," an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 30 January on page 18 notes. "In its brief existence, the TEC has wrapped itself in secrecy" and not "proved immune to other unsavoury habits of the Nationalist elites" such as "currency fiddles," avoiding import duties and "the far-flung pleasures of office"—foreign junkets. "As for the character of the new democracy, the instincts of the TEC are less than reassuring: much of its effort seems to have gone into suppressing Radio Pretoria," the editorial notes. "Fortunately, this phase of the transition is brief and, when the government of national unity comes into power, the protections of the interim constitution also comes into play." "But for the constitutional safeguards to be fully effective, we need in parliament as many people as possible who do not belong to the cosy alliance that now dominates the TEC." "If the TEC is any guide, the next five years will be similar in many respects to the past five, only more so."

SUNDAY NATION

Talks Boycotters—"South Africa stands on the threshold of what could be a major disaster as the constitutional settlement reached at the multiparty talks is regarded as not being inclusive by players within the Freedom Alliance (FA)," an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 30 January on page 10 states. "FA groupings are demanding more powers for the provinces and the abolition of a single ballot system" in the forthcoming elections. "However, some parties who oppose the one ballot system are either behaving hypocritically or have themselves to blame." "Inkatha chose the old-fashioned politics of boycott. It does not help the process of change when we behave like spoilt babies and later cry crocodile tears when our actions fail to derail negotiations." "If the IFP decides not to contest the elections, what will be the purpose of changing the one ballot system or even continuing to negotiate with it?"

ANC Manifesto—The second editorial of the SUNDAY NATION notes that the ANC's manifesto "looks like what the majority of South Africans may have been looking forward to," but the manifesto "is just a commitment and not the practical action." The manifesto concentrates on "the improvement of the delivery system" rather than "the availability of more resources. We therefore believe that, if this is the case, there is

nothing unrealistic about ANC promises." "The manifesto sets a very high standard for other parties that are still to unveil theirs. We can only hope for better commitments which would make the lives of our countryfolk better than the old days of apartheid."

BEELD

ANC-Farmers' Agreement Welcomed—"Pragmatism was in evidence in the exploratory talks which took place this week between the Orange Free State Agricultural Union and the African National Congress [ANC]," notes an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 26 January. "While several problems still remain to be resolved, according to the two parties, the meeting has already produced positive results, the most important being the undertaking by the ANC, under the leadership of Mr. Patrick Lekota, to do everything possible both before and after the election to ensure the safety of farmers and their right to property." "Just like the ANC, the farming community is a real part of the real South Africa. Both already play an important role in the country, and can continue to do so in the future." "Just as the ANC has recognized the rights of the farmers to their land, and does not intend to drive them off their land, so too the farmers must recognize the fundamental rights of their laborers and other black and brown fellow countrymen. For the Free State farmers it means that their province, in which blacks form the great majority, cannot become a white homeland." "Time and time again it has been shown that negotiations between parties which are serious, and are prepared to make pragmatic compromises, can succeed. The Free State farmers can show their colleagues in other parts of the country just what is possible."

"Enormous" Upliftment Task in East Rand.—A second editorial on page 8 of BEELD says: "What takes place in the war zones of the East Rand goes largely unnoticed by whites. But this does not mean that they or anyone else will not be touched by it. On the contrary. The extent of the upliftment task waiting, both social and political, is enormous." "No normal society can be created before the culture of violence has been defeated. No political, economic, or social structure can remain in place while there are people who feel that peace is a joke when they have to live with murder." "We must remember that those are human beings living in the East Rand, people who also desire protection and a good life. No one can sleep peacefully while they have such restless neighbors."

South African Press Review for 31 Jan

MB3101130794

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Harassment To Hamper Free, Fair Election—"The harassment and intimidation of National Party [NP] and Democratic Party supporters in townships across the country poses perhaps the biggest threat to a free and fair

election," writes Kaizer Nyatumba in his "One in Your Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 January. "The ANC [African National Congress]—now seen by many as a government-in-waiting—has a deep interest in a free and fair election." When the ANC obtains its "landslide victory many psephologists believe it is heading for, its opponents must not be able to challenge the outcome of the election on the grounds that they could not reach certain parts of the country during their campaigning because of intimidation."

SOWETAN

Election 'Show Business' Begins—National Party leader and state president, F.W. de Klerk, "has taken the bull by the horns and is ringing bells as he goes into black areas to tell them that the National Party has changed," notes a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 31 January. Mandela also took "a colourful train ride from Johannesburg station to Nasrec to launch the ANC's election manifesto." SOWETAN warns the public to be careful of this "show business" and more so when supporters' employers "bus them to rallies and buy them lunch and party hats." Voters should "demand" that all political parties "put their cards on the table on real concerns—housing, jobs and schools, and most importantly, how to achieve peace." "The ANC has led the way with its manifesto. This and other manifestos must be studied carefully before important, historical decisions are made."

RAPPORT

'Alarm Bells' Over ANC Martials at Polling Booths—"The type of intimidation President F.W. de Klerk had to contend with on his election campaign of the Transvaal this weekend, especially from ANC ranks, raises the urgent question of whether a free and fair election is really possible in South Africa at this stage," begins a page-22 editorial in Afrikaans in Johannesburg RAPPORT on 30 January. "Earlier this week the ANC announced that it wants to deploy approximately 40,000 so-called peace martials, in ANC uniforms, at polling booths. This alone should set alarm bells ringing for all those who fear intimidation and confrontation on voting day." "Murder and mayhem has reached such alarming proportions that several black townships, housing millions of voters, is completely out of bounds to certain political parties." "If the state president with all his security finds it difficult to reach the voters, what will the fate be of candidates and organizers who have to embark on door to door campaigning as the election draws nearer." "After so many years Mr. Nelson Mandela has not yet succeeded in stopping his supporters from committing acts of violence." "How many non-ANC supporters will dare to make their way through rows of ANC 'peacekeepers' to vote at the polls. It is obvious that the election cannot be postponed, but opponents of the ANC should guard against being forced to 'get the election behind them, no matter how it proceeds.'"

BEELD

ANC Supporters at Polling Booths Not Acceptable—
Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 January cautions in a page-10 editorial: "The ANC's plan to deploy about 40,000 of its so-called peace keepers in ANC uniforms near polling booths on election day 'to see to it that the routes are open' is a recipe for intimidation and confrontation. If the ANC expects people to swallow its lame excuse about the deployment of these people, they are mistaken. Ask any victim of intimidation what a simple sideways glance can mean once the order has gone out from the 'comrades' about what blacks can or cannot do." "This plan is nothing but a transparent and calculated strategy to try to intimidate people against exercising their democratic right on polling day. It makes no sense to deploy masses of people in party colors for a task which under normal circumstances must be done by the police and traffic police." "Rather, the ANC should do what the National Party is doing, and that is to promise firm action against any supporters guilty of intimidation or other methods which can interfere with a free and fair election. Let polling day be a day of free choice for all voters, otherwise the credibility of the

election result will be called into question. Should that happen, we will face the prospect of the bloody Angolan path."

Editorial Laments Choice of Peacekeeping Force Head—Another editorial on page 10 of BEELD says: "Every action of the National Peacekeeping Force in maintaining peace to ensure a free election will be watched with eagle eyes. One of the prerequisites for success is that the force remain impartial. The composition of the force is aimed at this. So it is a pity that someone whose name appears on the ANC's list of candidates in the forthcoming election has been appointed to command the force. We accept that Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana's military background makes him a suitable make it difficult to maintain the impartial image of the peace force. Since last year Brig. Ramushwana has been in the news for refusing to pay back 580,000 rands allegedly paid to him incorrectly from the Venda pension fund. Brig. Ramushwana's appointie appointment. However, his high political profile, including his position as chief minister of Venda, will ment was probably the result of a compromise, but he does not appear to be the correct choice for such a sensitive position. The peace force needs to be credible both in conception and birth."

Angola**UNITA Reportedly Reduces Demands for Police Participation***MB2901203494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Jan 94*

[Telephone report from Lusaka by correspondent Joao Ligio]

[Text] The second round of Angolan peace talks in Lusaka has for the last three days been stuck on the modalities for implementing the protocol concerning an understanding on the future national police force. The mediators have not yet found the magic word that will clear the reasoning of the Black Cockerel negotiators. It was necessary for UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye to resort to his rudest vocabulary to get the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to behave in a manner more compatible with the spirit and letter of the aims of peace—particularly because there is also an urgent need for this great undertaking to succeed.

The UN special representative managed to get UNITA to reduce its demands for participation in the future national police from 45 to 25 percent. He also managed to get UNITA to lower its demands for participation in the Riot Police from 50 to 30 percent. Nonetheless, those figures are still much higher than the 5 to 10 percent proposals put forth by the mediator and the government. It is for this reason that, over the last three days, the pressing [preceding word in English] has been applied and will continue to be applied unilaterally on the UNITA side.

Heavy Fighting Reportedly Continuing in Bengo Region*MB2901125194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jan 94*

[Text] Heavy fighting continues in Bengo Province, with the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola thwarting the Futungo de Belas' warmongering adventure. Our correspondent says violent clashes took place in the Ucuva region over the past 24 hours. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola lost ground in different axis after suffering heavy losses. Several mercenaries, whose nationalities have not been disclosed, were killed in the clashes.

Government Troops Killed*MB3001124494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jan 94*

[Text] There is no longer room for further military adventures in Angola. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are teaching a lesson in northern Angola. Our correspondent reported today that violent clashes are continuing in Bengo Province. The battle is being fought near Nambuangongo, where Eduardo dos

Santos' troops are paying dearly for the cowardly adventure of the Futungo de Belas man.

In the past 24 hours, the enemy suffered 73 confirmed dead, leaving large quantities of Russian- and Brazilian-made war materiel near the commune of (Usu). Two KrAZ trucks carrying war materiel were captured yesterday on the (Caiengue)-(Usu) road. Troops assigned to the forward logistics position were completely neutralized. Also yesterday, an antitank missile was fired at and burned a Ural vehicle carrying mercenaries of unknown nationality.

Our correspondent cites the FALA operational commander for the Bengo Military Region as saying that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's military adventure is doomed. He said the first clashes have proved FALA's combat superiority.

Diamond-Rich Area in Lunda Sul Captured*MB2901193694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jan 94*

[Text] The Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] may be holding peace talks in Lusaka, but inside Angola the UNITA rebels continue to resort to force on the ground. Early yesterday morning, UNITA took the diamond-rich area of Capaca, 30 km northeast of Saurimo, in Lunda Sul Province. Our correspondent reports:

Eight civilians were killed and three wounded in an (?operation) [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, Operational Command has reported that UNITA has been moving men and lethal equipment north, south, east, and [word indistinct] of Saurimo with a view to securing advantageous positions on the ground for subsequent offensive operations.

Yesterday, our news desk received a FAA Operational Command note saying that three people, including two women, were abducted [words indistinct] 27 km and 47 km along the roads linking Saurimo to UNITA-controlled [names indistinct] districts. That note also says that young men in UNITA-controlled areas are being forcibly drafted to strengthen the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola ranks. Despite that, the military authorities have described the situation in the area as calm.

UNITA Troops Deploying Near Cuito*MB3001203494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Jan 94*

[Text] Bie Province's political and military situation remains worrisome because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has continued to move and concentrate war materiel and men from Cuando Cubango and [name indistinct] Provinces. The organization of the Black Cockerel is preparing for an escalation of the war in Cuito yet again. Abel Abraso, our correspondent in Cuito, provides the details:

[Begin recording] [Abraao] Asked to comment on the political and military situation in Cuito during the second half of this month, Brigadier (Simeone Mucume) described it as worrisome.

[(Mucume)] The situation has been worrisome between 15 and 30 January. It has been worrisome because we have seen UNITA move large numbers of men and large quantities of war materiel. We have witnessed [words indistinct] We have seen [words indistinct] the transfer of military forces from Cuando Cubango, Huambo, and Uige Provinces, as well as from Soyo, with the aim of [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNITA Said Preparing Attack on Malange

MB3101054994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Lieutenant General Coelho "Nzuma," deputy commander for the Northeast Military Front, has said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to talk the language of the guns.

[Begin "Nzuma" recording] We are aware that UNITA is assembling forces in the north, in the (Giata) area, across the Lombe River. They have also been gathering forces in the south, slightly north of Cagandala. We believe those units will be carrying out attacks within the next 24 to 48 hours. We are waiting for them. We are vigilant, and we are following these developments closely. We are taking measures so that the fighting will occur well away from Malange, so that the people are left alone. The only reason the enemy has not attacked yet is because it has suffered many losses. Nonetheless, [UNITA] General Chimuco has issued specific orders. Only yesterday, three UNITA soldiers turned themselves over. They were wearing their uniforms and had guns. They came from the area of Quissolo, and they confirmed that Gen. Chimuco ordered a new attack by the same military unit that was repelled on 23 January. [end recording]

Lesotho

Commonwealth Envoy Discusses Meeting With Army Factions

MB2801191394 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Commonwealth envoys trying to strike a deal between the opposing factions of Lesotho's Army were supposed to be meeting 10 delegates from each side today with Lesotho's foreign minister. Trouble began over two weeks ago, when a section of the Army demanded a huge pay increase. Since then, there have been clashes around Maseru. A number of soldiers have been killed, and fears of a coup against Ntsu Mokhehle's government are in the air. There has even been talk of this other southern African peacekeeping force being

sent in. On the line to Maseru, Timothy Ecott asked one of the Commonwealth envoys, Max Gaylard, how they had got on today.

[Begin recording] [Gaylard] Well, we had a very long day. We spent all of the morning with one of the two groups and spent all of the afternoon with the second group. Each group consists of 10 persons, soldiers, NCO's [noncommissioned officers], and junior officers, and that was the modus operandi.

[Ecott] And what did the two groups have to say to you?

[Gaylard] Well, we encouraged them in each case to talk to us and let us know their grievances and try to get to the bottom of the current difficulties.

[Ecott] And can you now, having met the two factions, explain what the problem is within the Lesotho Army?

[Gaylard] Well, I think it is a little bit early for me to pronounce on that. We have been here three days as you know, and I think some of the problems go back a bit further than that. But it was a constructive day, because I think we got two or three—not I think—we did get two or three quite strong commitments from both delegations, and I think the most important commitment to mention was the unequivocal commitment to the democratically elected Government of Lesotho.

[Ecott] But does that mean, though, that they will stop fighting each other, or is that a separate problem?

[Gaylard] Everything is connected, I suppose, in one way or another, but I was going to go on to say that a second common commitment from the two of them, there is no doubt that both sides don't want to fight anymore. They have stopped in the last three or four days. There is no guarantee right now that they won't start again, but I think it is less likely because the tensions have lessened. They are now into a procedure of talking. And, eventually, not in the near future, hopefully we will bring the two delegations together [word indistinct] the government, but they are committed to talks, there is no doubt about that.

[Ecott] But, at the moment, presumably, the two factions are still well armed, and they are still facing each other with the potential to start fighting if they feel that you are not solving their difficulties.

[Gaylard] Yes, yes, they are certainly armed. They are not exactly facing each other. I suppose, if you want to be technical, they are separated by four or five miles, the two main groups. But as I said, the tensions have lessened. We are hoping in the next one or two days that we will be able to control the talking process.

[Ecott] Can you, though, exactly explain in simple terms what the fight is all about, because that doesn't seem to have been adequately explained by anyone?

[Gaylard] It is a little bit early to give you a definitive answer on that, but I can say that it is a fight between two

factions of the Army. What I am suggesting is that it is not an antigovernment problem, as far as we can see. In fact, today, as I say, both were at pains to tell us that they supported the government.

[Ecott] And what is the government's role and view of the situation now?

[Gaylard] Well, you would want to talk to government itself about that, but our position is that our bottom line is that we are here to support the government in its efforts to resolve the problem. Now, what they have done is facilitate our role as facilitators, if you like, and that has been no easy task, even just getting into barracks—that had to be arranged by government and has been done. Of course, in our early meetings with the troops, we accompanied a minister from government who addressed the troops in both camps. [end recording]

Urges Army Groups To Return to Barracks

MB2901125094 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] Representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Dr. Moses Anafu and Mr. Maxwell Gaylard, are attempting to persuade the disgruntled soldiers of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force to leave their defensive positions in the hills around the capital, Maseru. Dr. Anafu told Channel Africa that the soldiers had agreed in principle to leave their positions and return to their barracks at Makoanyane and (Ha Rakamose) just outside the capital.

Mr. Gaylard said discussions with the two fighting Army factions were continuing, with both sides having expressed loyalty to the Lesotho Government. Lesotho Foreign Affairs Minister Molapo Qhobela told Channel Africa that his government wanted the Commonwealth to take as much time as necessary to talk to the soldiers and resolve the conflict.

Said Optimistic About Breakthrough

MB3101073594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] A Commonwealth secretariat representative has expressed cautious optimism that his mission is close to a breakthrough in resolving the military crisis in Lesotho. Mr. Maxwell Gaylard said that they had managed to get the two 10-man delegations from the rival factions within the Royal Lesotho Defense Force together for a meeting in Maseru. He said he was optimistic that this was the beginning of a significant breakthrough, although the Commonwealth still intended to bring the two sides together for more substantial talks. Troops from the two factions are still in position in the hills around Maseru.

Tripartite Task Force Meets With Various Groups

MB2801144594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] The tripartite working group comprising Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa, is holding urgent negotiations with various groups in Lesotho in a bid to resolve the crisis in that country. South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria that the group was analyzing the situation and had initiated multiparty negotiations. He said differences between the opposing military factions appeared to involve more than a dispute on salary increases. A report is to be submitted to the governments of the working group countries this weekend, and the foreign ministers of the three countries will probably meet on Monday to discuss the report.

UK's Chalker Warns Against Overthrow of Government

MB2801205094 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] The British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs and minister of overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, has warned that the removal by force of the Lesotho Government would have serious repercussions for the development cooperation with Lesotho. In a statement released by the British High Commission in Maseru yesterday, Baroness Chalker said the British Government is deeply concerned at the fighting that has taken place between elements of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force. She pledged support for the efforts of the Commonwealth's secretary general who is doing everything possible to help make arrangements for certain Commonwealth countries to assist Lesotho at this difficult time.

A fact-finding mission, which is made up of Army generals and commanders of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa arrived in the country this morning to assess the situation here. A series of meetings are scheduled between the army leadership and the Commonwealth envoys following previous meetings that took place yesterday.

Madagascar

Rioters Burn Homes, Shops of Indians, Pakistanis

AB2801224594 Paris AFP in English 2228 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] Antananarivo, Jan 28 (AFP)—Rioters burned about a dozen shops and homes of traders of Indian and Pakistani origin in the Madagascan town of Antsirabe, 175 kilometres (110 miles) south of here, officials said Friday [28 January].

A nighttime curfew was imposed on the town after Thursday's incidents, which accompanied a strike by

government workers and schoolteachers, whose representatives met Civil Service Minister Henri Rakotovololona.

Troublemakers got out of control and began attacking the stores of the traders, known as Karanas, when schoolchildren took to the streets as the negotiations were under way, witnesses said.

Police used tear gas and made two arrests as the demonstrators subsequently went to residential districts and set the homes of some Karanas ablaze.

The wealth and success of the Indo-Pakistani community is in stark contrast to the poverty of many residents in the industrial town, which saw a similar outbreak of anti-Karana rioting in 1987, observers said.

The 28,000 Karana control about 40 percent of the economy of the Indian Ocean island, according to estimates, and the community has not merged with other Malagasy peoples, even if most of its members have lived in the country for four or five generations.

Malawi

Britain's Chalker Visits Mozambican Refugees, Departs

EA2901205394 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, said today that the government will assist Malawi to rehabilitate areas holding Mozambican refugees after they have been voluntarily repatriated. Baroness Chalker was speaking after visiting (Pawanyi) refugee camp in Mwanza. She said Britain was pleased to be involved in the care of the Mozambican refugees through, among other things, the provision of materials for use in the camps.

Earlier, the national coordinator for refugees in Malawi, Mr. (Alfred Ntara), said that since the signing of the peace accord between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo movement, 345,000 Mozambicans have freely gone back home. Mr. (Ntara) however said there was need to rehabilitate the refugee-holding areas because of the wanton cutting down of trees which has taken place in these areas.

There were nearly 1.6 million Mozambican refugees in Malawi before the signing the Mozambican peace accord.

And speaking in Lilongwe at the official hangover of the Lilongwe-Salima road to the Malawi Government, Baroness Chalker explained that an effective road network was vital to the country's development. She said that the 15 million pounds which her government provided for reconstructing the road was the largest aid package to

Malawi in recent years and calls for proper utilization and maintenance of the road.

In his remark at the ceremony, the minister of works, Honorable Jodder Kanjere, expressed gratitude for the support the British Government renders to the Malawi Government. Hon. Kanjere said it was the wish of the Malawi Government that the cordial relations between Malawi and Britain should continue in all spheres of development in the country. He said that the road will boost Malawi's tourism industry as it is the main link between the east and the west. The construction of the 78.4 km road began in 1990 and ended in September last year. The road was constructed at a total cost of 62 million kwacha.

Baroness Chalker has since left the country at the end of a three-day visit to Malawi. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Dhlakama Says Chissano Wasting Funds; Chissano Replies

LD2901004494 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Interview with Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) leader Alfonso Dhlakama by Luis Nascimento; place and date not given; followed by interview with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Alfonso Dhlakama is accusing the international community of neglecting Mozambique. In an interview with Luis Nascimento, he accuses President Chissano of wasting public funds.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] I am not happy, I am not happy, because my party does not have infrastructures a party should have. What we are complaining about is the promises made by the international community, as well as our Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] brothers, who have not provided us with the buildings that they had promised and that are contained in the Rome agreement that we signed. Therefore, I am not happy with the aid, the promises, because it all has been restricted to promises and they have not been followed up.

[Nascimento] Within this context, are you going to keep contact? Are you going to continue holding regular meetings with President Chissano?

[Dhlakama] Of course, of course. I will be discussing with him, for example, one of the issues pending. I will remind you that, at the first summit we held back in August last year, I had proposed that he, as head of state, should accept the setting up of an economic and social council that might include Renamo, Frelimo, and other, unarmed parties. That council would supervise or control the use of state funds and would monitor all foreign investment and keep control over all the state funds. The

government, through President Chissano, rejected this proposal. I am waiting for him to come back so we can resume this discussion because I am not happy because I know that the government is using state funds, state vehicles, and state buildings for its political activities. Therefore, I do not understand how, at a time of transition like this, Frelimo continues to control all state funds and makes use of them for its own campaigning.

[Nascimento] You have been quoted by international agencies as having said that Renamo may at any time suspend the confinement of its troops if this situation, these government delays, continue. Do you maintain that threat?

[Dhlakama] Well, I could have done it already, because Frelimo has confined very few of its troops so far. The only thing is that if I did that, I would be helping Frelimo implement its maneuvers. Therefore we do not want to help those Frelimo tactics. That is why we have not yet suspended troop confinement, but Frelimo continues to not confine its troops. [end recording]

[Announcer] Those were the Renamo leader's accusations. We then listened to the Mozambican president. President Chissano stated he will be talking to the Renamo leader and everything will be sorted out:

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Because those questions have been raised by Mr Dhlakama, I will answer him and because he talked to the press that way, I do not know whether he will ask me about those problems in the same way, I do not know. Therefore I prefer to talk to him since he wants to talk to me.

[Unidentified correspondent] And as far as the delays in confinement, the alleged delays by the government?

[Chissano] Well, as far as satisfying your curiosity is concerned—and his too and I will answer him—but if you want to ask me then I would tell you that we are dealing with those matters in the appropriate places. Before I left Mozambique, I met Mr. Ayello and other members of the CST [not further identified], and subsequently I met with my aides and was pleased to observe that some measures are being taken for the troop confinement process to be speeded up because, after all, this is simply a technical issue, not a political issue. Well, at the time, there was a slowdown, but there may be, and there really is already, a speeding up, which may increase.

[Correspondent] If there is no change, Mr Aldo Ayello said it today himself, the UN Security Council may react against the Mozambican Government.

[Chissano] Of course, of course. There may be. From the moment you can see there is bad faith from the government, I will find it legitimate for you to be concerned. So far, there has been no sign of bad faith, and therefore I feel optimistic that it will all go well. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mozambique has already entered its pre-election campaign.

Chissano To Stop Over in Lisbon, Luanda for Talks

MB3101114894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano today begins his trip home after attending the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Chissano will stop over in Lisbon for talks with President Mario Soares and Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. The head of state will also stop over in Luanda for a tripartite meeting with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Dhlakama Decides To Postpone Trip to South Africa

MB3101124294 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jan 94 p 1

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has postponed his trip to South Africa, which was scheduled for tomorrow, until 4 February due to organizational problems.

Dhlakama explained that the trip has been postponed because contacts "with some South African businessmen," whom he did not identify, have not been confirmed. The Renamo leader also said he does not have confirmation on his meeting with the National Party, but his supporters in South Africa "are making sure that the meeting takes place."

He stated that the visit is aimed at establishing friendship ties between Renamo and South African parties, including Nelson Mandela's African National Congress [ANC].

"The planned visit to Portugal and Spain will still take place in February," but the dates have not yet been set.

Meanwhile, Afonso Dhlakama said that he met with U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique Dennis Jett on 27 January, with whom he discussed issues linked to the implementation of the peace process.

Afonso Dhlakama said "I am the one who requested the meeting with the U.S. ambassador to discuss the peace process, and for me to explain my concerns with the Social Economic Council," adding that he discussed the same issue with UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello.

Dhlakama said "both the U.S. ambassador and Dr. Ajello found Renamo to be right and said that it is up to Renamo to convince the Mozambican Government on this issue".

The Renamo leader reiterated that he will continue "fighting for Renamo's right to know how the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is managing state funds, because, in South Africa for instance, the ANC does not allow the government to use a cent without its knowledge."

Some observers noted, however, that the South African Government and the ANC "guide themselves through an agreement, and that the Mozambican Government and Renamo also guide themselves, or should guide themselves, through the agreement signed by both—that is, the situations are completely different, as there are differences between ANC and Renamo."

Renamo Grants Unarmed Opposition Seats in Election Body

*MB3101101394 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
29 Jan 94 p 1*

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Jose de Castro, a Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] official heading his movement's preparations for the electoral process, told NOTICIAS that it was in a gesture of goodwill that his party granted three out of 13 available seats in the STAE [Elections Administration Technical Secretariat] to all political parties excluding the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo].

The STAE is made up of 50 members, 50 percent of which are from the government, 25 from the United Nations, and the remaining percentage for all political parties excluding Frelimo.

Jose de Castro said the unarmed opposition parties are ungrateful when they demand seats in the STAE, since during the debate on Electoral Law they said they renounced their right to fill the seats in that electoral organ in favor of the government.

Jose de Castro stated that Renamo fought for those seats and, today, the unarmed opposition parties are demanding the seats we fought for until we achieved victory. They are ungrateful. He added that the unarmed opposition should recognize the efforts made by Renamo, beginning with the negotiations in Rome, through the donors' conference, and up to the multiparty conference, to defend the interests of the unarmed parties in the process of the country's democratization.

He said that Renamo is surprised by the attitude of these political parties. Recognizing their political immaturity, however, we are going to grant them only three seats.

Castro said that he had already foreseen a controversy over this issue. And for this reason, he presented to the government a draft list with 13 members.

He said, we do not see any problem with this. We will have to sacrifice three of our members in STAE in favor of the unarmed opposition.

Meanwhile, a source from the unarmed opposition parties yesterday told our reporter that he is not happy with the three seats granted by Renamo, and he thinks Renamo should grant a minimum of four seats.

Confronted with this situation, Jose de Castro said Renamo has done its best and it will not do the impossible.

He said, we have granted them three seats, this is all we can do.

Meanwhile, the unarmed opposition seems to be a little divided, because Wehla Ripua, leader of Pademo [Mozambique Democratic Party], who was questioned on the issue, said his party is not interested in having seats in the STAE or the National Elections Commission.

Ripua said that, for Pademo, the most important thing is ensuring that these electoral organs operate fully so that the unarmed opposition parties, which are the less privileged in this process, operate normally. Why should there be a controversy over this process? Pademo is against this.

The unarmed opposition is expected to meet soon to map out its strategy over this issue.

Renamo Says Frelimo Hindering Work in Maputo Province

*MB3001074894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Jan 94*

[Text] Gilberto Chirinha, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] representative in Maputo, said on 25 January that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is hampering Renamo political work in Maputo Province. He added that Matutuine District Administrator Joao Nemedinga has been making it difficult for Renamo to coordinate its activities. After Renamo holds a meeting with the people, [Frelimo] activist groups proceed to contradict Renamo's messages. Chirinha also said that another problem is the absence of premises for Renamo to have offices in various areas of Maputo Province.

That Renamo official noted that despite those difficulties, his party continues to work to show its true image to the people of Maputo Province.

[Begin recording] [Chirinha] Frelimo, (?like the government) has been creating many difficulties. For instance, the [words indistinct] that have been created in terms of the General Peace Accord and which are not functioning yet because, quite simply, they lack government permission.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you view the work that should be done in view of the upcoming elections?

[Chirinha] For its part, Renamo is doing very serious work with the people because we have to clean up the picture painted by Frelimo. We have to improve our image with the people, so they become aware that Renamo is not what Frelimo made it out to be for so many years.

[Correspondent] Have you experienced any difficulties in your political work in Maputo Province?

[Chirinza] (Very much so) because the government is creating so many problems. There is a shortage of premises and transportation. The government is aware that it is the UN Operations in Mozambique that provides us with vehicles but at this stage the vehicles have not been released without any justification. [end recording]

When Radio Mozambique approached Marciano da Cruz, provincial director for support and control, and acting governor while Governor Raimundo Bila is on leave, he said that there are legal avenues for Renamo to express concerns, rather than through the press. He added that the provincial government is ready to cooperate with Renamo and do its best to solve that party's problems in accordance with means available locally. He also noted that he had information about the behavior of Activist Groups in Matutuine District, because the local administrator has not reported any unusual incidents to the provincial government.

Government Confines 500 Troops at Chibabava Area

MB2901063894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Excerpt] About 500 government troops have been confined at the Chibabava Assembly Area in Sofala Province. The center became operative on 1 December 1993. Matias dos Amores reports:

The 500 troops, from the Sofala Provincial Military Command, with different military [words indistinct] the first group to be selected to go to the Chibabava Assembly Area. In contact with Radio Mozambique, the soldiers called on the Cease-Fire Commission to speed up the process of selecting and demobilizing troops.

Major Bento Charrua, commander of the Chibabava Assembly Area, said the Cease-Fire Commission is charged with the task of selecting troops for the future army and demobilization. Bento Charrua said that despite delays in the confinement process, the level of discipline of the government troops at Chibabava Assembly Area is very positive.

Maj. Charrua also said that the war materiel of the confined troops has been handed over to the UN Operations in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Chiluba Leaves for Economic Conference in Switzerland

MB2901074394 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] President Chiluba left for Geneva, Switzerland, last evening, where he is expected to attend an economic

forum for leaders from various parts of the world. Mr. Chiluba is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. (Henry Chiota), [words indistinct] He was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by Vice President Levy Mwanawasa, Information and Broadcasting Services Minister [name indistinct], Home Affairs Minister [name indistinct] and services chiefs.

Government's 1994 Budget Set at 686.8 Billion Kwacha

MB2801204294 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] The government is to spend 686.8 million [as heard] kwacha in this year's budget, which seeks to promote growth and stability in the economy. The minister of finance, Ronald Penza, said the current expenditure accounts for 462.2 billion kwacha of the amount, while capital expenditure accounts for 224.2 billion kwacha. In giving the breakdown when he presented the 1994 budget to parliament, Mr. Penza said personal emoluments have been allocated 65.4 billion kwacha, defense and security 26.2 billion kwacha, cost financing 60 billion kwacha, and 12 billion kwacha for wage adjustment. He said the expenditure will be financed by revenues from domestic resources and external assistance.

Mr. Penza said that the expenditure is forecast on the social sector, which includes education, health, water, and sanitation. Mr. Penza has said that the government has set up a special unit at the Ministry of Finance to monitor public expenditure. He said all government departments will be closely monitored to ensure accountability and avoid financial mismanagement.

Meanwhile, the minister of finance, Mr. Penza, has said that the government has no intention of fixing exchange rate, but will be [words indistinct] instruments to minimize the fluctuations of the exchange rate. Mr. Penza said that with low inflation and positive interest rates, the government will now work toward stabilizing the exchange rates.

Mr. Penza also announced that all parastatal companies under Zimco [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation] will from now on start paying their dividends directly to the government. The finance minister has said that the move is aimed at ensuring that there will be no further wastage of public resources, adding that Zimco, the company to which these companies pay their dividends, is no longer effective. Mr. Penza also announced that the establishment of an independent unit which will supervise parastatal companies would be privatized.

Zimbabwe

New Immigration Law Would Prevent Whites From Returning

MB3001185194 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Whites who fled Rhodesia when it became Zimbabwe and who are now thinking of returning are not going to be welcomed back with open arms. Thousands of Rhodesians, as they are known, fled to South Africa. They are now worried about developments there and are thinking of returning, but the Zimbabwe Government has plans to tighten up its immigration laws. On the line to Harare, Alice Martin asked (Fry Mgazi) what the new government proposals were:

[Begin recording] [(Mgazi)] Well, the proposals will be tabled in parliament very shortly, and there are four major ones that I would mention here: First of all, Zimbabwean-born noncitizens will lose their automatic right to live in the country, and, secondly, the government will now have the power to stop what are called marriages of convenience, whereby people get married in order to stay in this country. The other changes that are very interesting include the listing of a number of crimes, if convicted for which somebody can be declared a prohibited immigrant and, perhaps most interesting of all, is [word indistinct] 10 years for immigrants to be regarded as permanent residents. At present, it only takes two years of local residence in this country, but now it is going to take 10 years.

[Martin] Who do you think these laws are aimed at?

[(Mgazi)] The one that has raised eyebrows is the one that says that people will now lose the automatic right to live in this country, even if they are Zimbabwean-born noncitizens. Now, that is likely to affect most of all people who were resident in Rhodesia, then, because most of them were ex-Rhodesians who either emigrated to South Africa or Britain soon after independence. [sentence as heard] A lot of them have been applying to

come back to Zimbabwe, unsuccessfully, but once this change becomes law, as it is widely expected to be in a very short space of time, then it is going to be extra difficult for them to come back and live in Zimbabwe again.

[Martin] What is the position on their properties and their land? Would they just be trying to reclaim properties they had before? Is that what the point of this immigration law is about?

[(Mgazi)] Not really, but when some of them left, they did not sell their properties. A large number of them did, but the majority did not. They either left relatives or friends in charge of their properties, so when they come back, it is not a question of them having to look for new properties as such. They will be coming back to their old properties.

[Martin] What is public opinion like, on this issue?

[(Mgazi)] Strangely enough, no voices of disapproval have been heard. I mean, it is two days since the proposal [word indistinct] were published in the government gazette, but as yet nobody has been heard to voice any disapproval of government intention to overhaul the Immigration Act. I mean, even the political parties who are known to oppose anything that government does...[pauses] If there is any resentment, it will be targeted at the ex-Rhodesians who left after independence because the main reason why they left was that they could not live under black majority rule and they decided to go to settle in South Africa. But black majority is imminent in South Africa, and they are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. [end recording]

Cape Verde

Secretary of State for Employment Resigns

AB2801180094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 130 GMT 27 Jan 94

[Text] The Cape Verdian Government continues to be drained of its members. Claudio Veiga, secretary of state for employment, has just resigned. This brings to three the number of ministers who have resigned from Prime Minister Carlos Veiga's cabinet. This spate of resignations is reportedly linked to influence peddling within the party, the Movement for Democracy. It came to power following the January 1991 parliamentary elections which ended the 17-year rule of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [Parti Africain de l'Indépendance en Guinée-Bissau et au Cap Vert].

Ghana

Papers Express Concern About Relations With Togo

AB3001095094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 30 Jan 94

[From the press review]

[Text] THE GHANAIAI DEMOCRAT and THE INDEPENDENT comment on relations between Ghana and Togo. THE DEMOCRAT recounts atrocities meted out to Ghanaians living in Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and, recently, Togo, and says in addition to killing Ghanaians, the Togolese have, for the first time, violated Ghana's territorial integrity. THE DEMOCRAT therefore calls on the government not to continue doing what it calls the soft line in the face of the savage acts perpetrated against Ghanaians in Togo. It hopes this is the last time lives of Ghanaians would have been wantonly lost.

On its part, THE INDEPENDENT says it believes that Ghanaians do not want to go to war with Togo. An internationally arranged meeting between Presidents Rawlings and Eyadema on a neutral ground could therefore bring about peaceful coexistence.

Guinea

President Conte Addresses Nation at Inauguration

AB3101131594 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinée in French 2102 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Address by President Lansana Conte following his inauguration as president in Conakry on 29 January—live or recorded]

[Text] Guinean men and women, by the grace of God, on 19 December 1993 you elected me through the ballot box to continue to lead our country. I thank you for the

confidence that you have renewed in me, not only because of my victory, but especially for the political maturity that you have displayed through your massive participation in this first multiparty election and your calmness and tranquillity during the elections. This good example was well noted by the impartial observers. This is again to the credit of the Guinean people. I sincerely thank the entire Guinean people for this. I extend my sincere gratitude particularly to all those who contributed to the smooth organization of the elections. I particularly have in mind activists and supporters of the Party for Unity and Progress [PUD], the party which chose me as its humble presidential candidate, as well as activists and supporters of other parties and associations that supported my candidacy. Finally my gratitude goes to all anonymous persons who do not belong to any political parties or associations but who placed their confidence in me.

Dear compatriots, in this regard I do not want to represent a particular family, ethnic group, or region. I want to be the humble servant of all Guineans wherever they are and whatever their social category. I want all Guineans to know that I will never consider the unfavorable votes of some compatriots as the expression of hostility against my person. On the contrary, I consider the expression of difference an indispensable element for strengthening democracy which I have resolutely introduced into our country. I wish that this viewpoint as well as the determination to build national unity through work and education will be shared by all the actors in the political life of our country. Never will I consider my seven competitors as my enemies but as indispensable actors in the democratic process.

During my mandate, I will devote most of my energies and experience to the service of Guineans and our fatherland Guinea. In this task of nation building which we will accomplish together, I will need the ideas, competence, and know-how of each and everyone of you. This is why I am making a solemn appeal to all persons of goodwill, regardless of their political leanings, to join in building Guinea, for in my view, the victory of the PUD candidate is not the victory of one fraction of Guineans against another. It is the victory of all Guinean people over their agonies and over all the insidious forms of social disintegration.

It is now up to all cadres to be responsible for safeguarding the prestige of our nation and the existence of the state by showing our people the highest degree of tolerance. Tolerance, which was the motto of my electoral campaign, is for me the most beautiful and the highest of all virtues. Nothing is possible in society without this human quality. It is a precondition for all relationships between men. Those who describe tolerance as a sign of weakness should know that tolerance does not leave out any ideal. It is a virtue whose force resides in the respect of others.

Dear compatriots, one condition that will enable us to confidently begin this new page in the history of our

country is for all political leaders to come together and together set up a solid foundation for a democratic society. For my part, and within the framework of the already defined conditions, I am open to dialogue, consultations, and cooperation with all Guineans of goodwill, regardless of their political leanings.

Dear compatriots, the important changes that we undertook in all fields, should be pursued with more rigor and cohesion so as to confer more efficiency to our action. As I have said on several occasions, during my term of office, I will strive to pursue—with your help—the social program that was initiated in 1984 and that I proposed to concretize in December 1985. Of course, I will continue to proceed with the necessary assessments in order to readjust it and make the necessary changes. Therefore, priority sectors remain the same such as the strengthening of national unity to ensure the prevalence of peace in our country, the consolidation of a law-abiding state, and the respect of republican institutions.

Dear compatriots, I am well aware of the importance of the tasks ahead, some of which deserve special attention. The war against delinquency and insecurity will be resolutely and firmly waged. We should know that this fight is the duty of each and every one of us. Families, schools, communes, and prefectures should play their role as educationists. All in all, the state will assume its responsibilities to maintain public order and to ensure the security of citizens.

Fellow Guineans, the fact that the international economic circumstances are becoming more and more difficult has also led our country to be confronted with the painful problem of unemployment. At that level, the struggle to create a maximum of jobs requires the involvement of all our financial backers. We should facilitate their participation in order to achieve these objectives. To do so, we have to take global measures capable of making it easier for them to revamp the private sector and thus generate new jobs.

In this framework, there is the need to be adapted to the labor market. Young graduates in search of jobs will have to benefit from the preferential recruitment quota on the basis of qualification criteria required by the employer.

Our equipment and territorial development policy will particularly stress the solution of energy problems and the development of communication infrastructure in order to make the remote areas accessible. We must never forget that our prosperity depends mainly on the farmer. Helping the farmer to efficiently formulate factors of production and continuing to protect him from arbitrary fixing of prices of his produce are some of my main concerns. He must be encouraged in his fight to make our country self-sufficient in food production.

These objectives cannot be attained without ensuring moral probity in the management of public affairs. I will personally watch over this. In order to implement this program, I place my great hope in women and young

people, the active forces of the society. This is an occasion to salute the important role played by women and young people in all our achievements so far. I would like to remind them that we are looking forward to their contribution. It will be decisive in the successful implementation of the socioeconomic program that we have assigned ourselves.

People of Guinea, in addition to the great efforts that we have to make in developing our country, we need the support of our traditional partners and the international community. We thank them for the assistance they have given us in the implementation of our democratization process.

Fellow Guineans, your trust gives me a new force that I am determined to put to the service of our dear fatherland. All we need now is to accept our differences and reach a national consensus on the strategies and stakes for the country's economic development. In this connection, we must learn to resolve our problems ourselves without being discourteous. This means we must get down to work. Our ambition to be a strong, united, and prosperous nation calls for this attitude.

Long live democracy. Long live the Republic.

Liberia

Fighting Breaks Out Between NPFL, Bong Movement

AB2801195294 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While the peace process in Liberia remains bogged down, fighting keeps on breaking out in various parts of the country. The latest is in Bong County between Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and yet another anti-Taylor armed group. Once again it seems the civilian population are getting the worst of it. From Monrovia, Niinartey Allison telexed this report:

Hundreds of panic-stricken people are fleeing from the renewed fighting in Lower Bong County. They are moving south toward Kakata and Harbel. A broadcast on NPFL-controlled radio on Sunday [23 January] confirmed the fighting. Another broadcast this morning by Charles Taylor called on ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to immediately deploy troops in the area. Relief officials here said today that about 9,000 people have fled the fighting around (Killer Bay) and Sonoya. Some residents of Sonoya, who arrived in Harbel at the weekend, said the fighting is still continuing. They said the fighting was between the NPFL and the new armed group called the Bong Resistance Movement.

They explained that a good number of people are fleeing areas around the Salala Rubber Plantations, Jibi,

German Camp, and Bolola. One eyewitness, Martha Togber, explained how she was forced to leave behind her 80-year-old mother as the sound of gunfire came closer to her house.

Meanwhile, Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberian] movement has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Kakata, 35 miles north of Monrovia, as a result of the refugee influx there.

NPFL Spokesman Denies Report

AB2801200094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 28 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] No sooner had we broadcast that report [on the fighting] in our earlier edition than NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] spokesman Joe Mulbah called us up to dispute it, and Robin White asked him what they had to say:

[Begin recording] [Mulbah] Indeed, we are shocked by the news report from your stringer, Niinarthey Allison. I mean, it is absolutely false. We just called (Killer Bay). Our commanders are all there. In fact, they are jubilating today—it is our leader's birthday—so they are shocked by the news. It is not true, but what emanated from Monrovia is that some disgruntled elements who happened to have once lived in Bong County are getting together. They want to attack us. As you know, various forces in Liberia have tried to fight us. They consider us as an elephant; everybody is trying to get a piece of the elephant. They have all tried their best, but to no avail.

[White] But has this Bong Movement attacked your forces at all?

[Mulbah] They have never attacked us. This is.... [pauses] I mean, it is indeed a shock. As I told you, we do not know where Niinarthey got his story from, but you can have a dinner party in (Killer Bay). You can equally have a big party in Salala. The Salala area is under complete control. I just saw General Vanney, Gen. Gueye, and Gen. Siafa Nomadia all in control of those areas that your reporter was referring to this afternoon. Things are well, and this can indeed be attested to by the UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] people we have in our area who have been deployed.

[White] But why are people then fleeing?

[Mulbah] People are not fleeing. This is why I say we are shocked. We don't know where you got your story from....

[White, interrupting] This is relief officials....

[Mulbah, interrupting] Probably, your....

[White, interrupting] This is relief officials. They are saying that thousands of people have fled the fighting.

[Mulbah] It is not true. We are not fighting, and I think you need to send Niinarthey Allison here. We are prepared to take him at the places he referred to to confirm the story.

[White] But hasn't Charles Taylor himself requested ECOMOG to send some troops to the area immediately to bring things under control?

[Mulbah] We have asked for troops to be deployed in our areas as per the Cotonou Accord. This is what was said on our radio.

[White] So, it is not a special request to go and fight these Bong people?

[Mulbah] No, it is not a special request. I think we are capable. We are in a position to defend ourselves, but we are not ready to do anything otherwise but to abide by the Cotonou Peace Accord. [end recording]

Government Warns Against Discord

AB2901165994 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Text] The interim government says it will not tolerate any attempt to stir political division or sow seeds of ethnic discord in war-torn Liberia due to the selfish acts of ethnically bound political aspirants. The government issued a stern warning to all those who may want to cause ethnic and tribal problems that the government, in the interest of peace and the resolution of our devastating conflict, will spare no legal measures in preventing any such individuals from sabotaging the concrete steps being made towards peace.

The government said it would take action against any narrow ethnic trend that would prefer to put tribal ambition over and above the national interest, especially when that ambition is not supported by the totality of the Liberian people.

The government was reacting to newspaper reports of a statement said to have been filed by Mr. Melvin Nguaya and approved by Mr. Joseph Kononia, alleging to have been issued on behalf of Bong County citizens. The interim government noted that the statement issued threats and [word indistinct] to whip up ethnic-based frenzy in the safe haven that has been created by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Government noted that the statement has no motive but to create ethnic divisions among Liberians, especially at a time when every effort is being made by the interim government, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and the international community to bring to a close the war in which the ethnic factor has been so prominent.

A press statement issued yesterday said the interim government is indeed disappointed because at a time when ECOMOG has successfully created a safe haven in

Monrovia and its environs and one which reflects the largest ethnic diversity ever, Mr. Kononia and official of government, and his collaborators will choose to use that same safe haven to fall back on base ethnic sentiments to promote a political personality.

The interim government says it would prefer that Mr. Kononia and Mr. Nguaya use the safehaven—that is Monrovia and environs—more constructively to advance the cause of peace instead of pursuing narrow political goals based solely on ethnic division. Mr. Kononia and his like, the statement said, seem to have forgotten that Mr. Kuyon was elected by the interim government not because he is a Tele man and that one of his accomplishments made under the promotion of the IGNU [Interim Government of National Unity] was based on the fact he was Tele.

The interim government believes that if individuals like Mr. Kononia and Mr. Nguaya are truly committed to the promotion of the political fortunes of Mr. Kuyon, they will do well to organize a political campaign at the appropriate time to promote Mr. Kuyon's candidacy for any elected high office in this country rather than make an ethnically based claim on a position to which the interim government had earlier appointed Mr. Kuyon in the first place.

The release said they should also be reminded that the IGNU is currently actively preoccupied with working closely with ECOWAS and the international community to bring to an end such ethnic dissensions that are being manifested in the formation of the so-called Lofa Defense Force and now the Bong Resistance Movement. The government wishes to emphasize that no one should mistake its resolve to protect the with all the resources at its disposal the safe haven that has been created for our war-weary people in Monrovia and its environs.

Meanwhile, the interim government has called on Mr. Kuyon to demonstrate his avowed statesmanship and love of country by ensuring that no ethnic-based organization uses his name or otherwise put him in complicity in an effort to sabotage the peace process and the national good. The statement concluded by saying that there is no more room in this country for tribally based politicians.

Niger

Legislators Adopt Measures on Devaluation, Schools

AR3001152294 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic today signed a decree closing the National Assembly extraordinary session, convened on 24 January. During this first extraordinary session which ended this afternoon, the National Assembly adopted an enabling law permitting the government to legislate on prices, salaries, and fiscal issues

for a period of three months. The government had earlier requested the adoption of this law following the devaluation of CFA franc at the beginning of this month. The National Assembly at the end of the session adopted the following resolution:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The National Assembly calls for the following: acceleration of the implementation of measures on the freeze and control prices adopted by the government to neutralize the (?increases) and contain inflation; elaboration and implementation of backup measures likely to diminish the negative effects of the devaluation, notably the social cost of the adjustment; implementation of an effective policy to protect our local industries and to promote local production; measures to integrate the economies of West African Economic Community member states to finally create a common currency; the assumption by the Central Bank of West Africa, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and eventually by the Bank of France and the French Government, of foreign debt surplus incurred by Niger businessmen as a result of the devaluation of the CFA franc.

Article 2: The National Assembly enjoins the government to render account to it within a period of three months, effective the date of the adoption of the present resolution, on the concrete implementation of the provisions and guidelines that have thus been defined. [end recording]

The National Assembly also adopted a resolution on discrimination within the administration. Here is an excerpt of this:

[Begin recording] First, in line with constitutional provisions, the National Assembly condemns all kinds of exclusions from any quarters. Second, the National Assembly approves government decision to cancel the recent competitive examination of the customs and [words indistinct] and asks the government to take the necessary administrative and penal sanctions against those guilty of malpractices. [passage omitted] Fourth, the National Assembly appeals to the entire nation to ensure that the establishment and consolidation of national unity become the joint task of all Niger nationals. [end recording]

The third resolution adopted by the National Assembly concerned the schools and university situation. I bring you an excerpt of this resolution:

[Begin recording] Parliament welcomes efforts made by the authorities to pay scholarships, school allowances, the reopening of the Saye Islamic University, and the establishment of a mediation committee on the schools and university crisis; it welcomes the resumption of classes at the Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey and throughout the entire national territory; condemns the use of violence in the search for solutions for academic and university problems; deplores the living and working conditions of students in general, and in particular, of those residing outside the country; recommends

to the government to place high premium on dialogue and consultations in the resolution of social conflicts, ensure the respect and implementation of current laws, propose to the National Assembly a bill on guidelines for education, and draw up the criteria to award scholarships in line with the ideals of equity and social justice; establish a rational program for the distribution and deployment of teaching staff and to promote more multi-grade classes in the rural areas. [passage omitted] It recommends to pupils and students to respect the laws, renounce the use of violence, and do all in their power to save the academic year and contribute to the rehabilitation of the Niger education system. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigeria

Abacha Explains Fiscal, Monetary Policies

AB3001094594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 29 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has announced that the fiscal and monetary policies in the 1994 budget are not a repudiation of the policy of a deregulated economy. He said what the government has done is to finetune the structural adjustment program to meet the needs of society, particularly in the area of job creation, increasing capital utilization, and in food production. This was in a message he sent to the opening of the 16th Kaduna International Trade Fair. State House correspondent Mohammed Labo reports:

[Begin recording] The head of state's message was presented by the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya. Specifically, the head of state explained that the fixing of interest rates at between 12 and 15 percent, lending rate at 21 percent, and the exchange rate of the naira at 22 naira to the dollar was the rational and patriotic decision to (?safeguard) genuine economic activity. [passage omitted]

He said the objective of the 1994 budget is the creation of a favorable climate for economic revival and a conducive atmosphere for investment, as well as increased capital utilization of the manufacturing sector. He appealed to the private sector to demonstrate a high sense of sincere commitment to the development of the country by responding appropriately to the policies. The

head of state assured all investors of the security of their investment and specifically to the foreign investors the opportunity to repatriate returns on their investment. He also solicited the assistance of the private sector in monitoring the implementation of the budget which, he said, is a cooperative affair, and charged sector to shout aloud whenever there is a serious deviation on the part of the government or its agencies.

The minister of commerce and tourism, Chief Melford Okilo, unfolded a number of plans by his ministry to stimulate economic recovery and development. They include setting up of a Commodity Exchange Market, Comex, to give information on the availability of markets and prices of primary products, the promotion of nonoil exports, completion of the export processing zone in Calabar, and the establishment of a trade malpractices tribunal to handle cases of trade complaints which tarnish the image of the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Togo

Officers Meet Ghanaian Counterparts at Border

AB2801232594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 28 Jan 94

[Text] There was a meeting this afternoon at the Aflao border post between Togolese and Ghanaian officers. The Togolese delegation was led by Colonel Sei Memene, director of national security, while the Ghanaian side was led by Colonel Jasper Ahadzi, President Rawlings's special adviser for security affairs. Johnny Kojo Maxwell, Ghanaian charge d'affaires in Togo, also attended the meeting. It was the second time that the two delegations have met. The first meeting took place on 10 January a few hours after the terrorist aggression against Lome.

Nothing filtered out of the meeting, which lasted 30 minutes. Nevertheless, it is quite probable that the two parties are trying to ease the tension between the two countries. Relations between Ghana and Togo have seriously deteriorated since 5 January when there was a commando attack on the Interarms Regiment camp where the Togolese head of state has his residence. Togo accused its western neighbor of serving as a base for the attackers.

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